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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

The Tammany Ring.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVING.

The Citizens' Committee.

THE CIRCULATION OF FALSEHOODS.

The Injunction Suit.

A SHARP AND SPICY DEBATE.

Opinion of Judge Barnard.

FINANCIAL CONSPIRACY.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1871.

THE TAMMANY TROUBLES.

The conferences which have been held by Messrs. Hall, Sweeny and Tweed, for the purpose of devising the means for securing a change in the Controllership, are said to have resulted in the dissolution of the existing partnership between these gentlemen, Tweed declining to join in the demand for the resignation of Connolly. The announcement of the intention on his part to withdraw from the ranks of Hall, Sweeny and their supporters, unless the plans of the campaign were arranged by him as Tammany Grand Sachem, is now made public. To this proposition Hall and Sweeny dissented, and it is now believed that these two will begin the fight in earnest, and by seeking to raise rebellion in the ranks, get Connolly cashiered and, if possible, have Tweed deposed from his position, both in the city government and Tammany society. There are a great many Democrats, from the interior of the State, in town, who say that something must be done at once to relieve the party from the odium which the city affairs are calculated to produce in the rural sections.

The sub-Committee of the Citizens' Committee on City and County Accounts say they are making advances slowly but surely, and investigating everything bearing upon the affairs of the finance department. The County Auditor reports that the lists of stolen vouchers for paid claims against the county for 1870 will not be made out in less than ten days.

THE INJUNCTION CASE.

A smaller attendance than on any previous day was at the hearing of the argument in the injunction case this morning. Ex-Judge Bartlett, Tweed's counsel, said: "I am here to show cause why the injunction should not be dissolved. I would be safe in submitting the case on the affidavits without argument. Our answer is not put in yet, but we have met all the points generally by separate affidavits. Your Honor enjoins my client to perform certain duties. He answers, he has faithfully and fully performed them, and so I understand the order under which the Mayor of this city. The law says an injunction against a corporation shall not be granted except on eight days' notice. Here is an injunction granted *ex parte* without notice, which is therefore void as regards the Supervisors—a fatal difficulty for the plaintiff. Under the decision of your Honor, the plaintiff has no legal standing here as against the Comptroller, New York or Mayor Hall as an individual. It is an action of nobody to compel us to do what we are doing." Counsel threatened to hold the plaintiff responsible for bringing false charges against his client, and denounced the persons who prompted the injunction suit as a band of Cataline conspirators without a Catiline, and that they have sworn to libels. He asked that the injunction be immediately dissolved, so far as his client was concerned. The very form of government under which the acts charged in the complaint were done has been sworn to libels. He asked that the injunction be immediately dissolved, so far as his client was concerned. The very form of government under which the acts charged in the complaint were done has passed away, and the legislature has ordered the payment of the claims.

Barrett, for the prosecution, argued that officials had no right to raise and expend money under the two per cent. act. The first ten sections of the complaint show the mischief to be remedied. The payment of fraudulent claims against the city and the two per cent. act comes in to prevent the expenditure of one dollar outside of it. There is not one word denied of the acts of fraud charged in the first ten sections. He asked: "Why does the Mayor ask different relief from that asked by the Supervisors? The Mayor and Commonalty admit the allegations by their demurrer, but the individual defendants seek to deny them.

Barrett continued, reviewing the acts of Mayor Hall, and charged him with making paltry excuses, and then proceeded to the case of Connolly, who, Barrett said, was the boldest and least tricky document before the Court, and which proved the falsity of Hall's answers. He argued that Tweed and Connolly's answers contradicted each other.

Beach, interrupting, charged Barrett with grossly garbling Connolly's affidavit.

After a brief but sharp controversy between the counsel about the manner of conducting the case, the court took a recess.

After the recess, Barrett resumed. He quoted the affidavits of Connolly and Tweed to show the discrepancies; declared the affidavits cunning devices to mislead; that they were contradicted by portions of Tweed's and Connolly's own minutes. He argued that the Supervisors, by coming into court and praying for judgment on the pleadings, were estopped from making the objection that the plaintiff has no standing in court. The *cestuyque* trust can follow his property wherever he finds it, whether in the hands of named trustees or their servants, or in their servants' confederates. I now come to the construction of the two per cent. act and the meaning of the Legislature in passing it.

Judge Barnard—I came to the conclusion on that, that it is constitutional except as far as the docks and parks are concerned.

Barrett—It is said that if you confine the city to the money specified in that act, you stop the wheels of government, but it authorizes the round sum of $23,000,000, which they pass, and have also received $7,000 from consols, and they don't tell us what they have done with the money.

Counsel added that he was sure Mayor Hall was not concerned in the associations referred to in the first ten sections.

At the close of Barrett's argument, Judge Barnard rendered the following decision. Judge Barnard said: With regard to the point raised that the two per cent. act was unconstitutional, he would not declare the act so unless he was very clear on the case, and he had no such clearness and would not take the responsibility, and would prefer that it should be heard more maturely in General Term. The plaintiff having a clear right to sue, brings action against four defendants, officers of the city government, asking, among other things, that the Supervisors be enjoined from raising taxes in 1871, until certain things shall have been done. Second—That the defendants be ordered to meet as a Board of Apportionment and do certain things. Third—That the Board of Supervisors be restrained from paying claims until the Board of Auditors meet and set them apart. Fourth—that the Mayor, Aldermen and Connolly be restrained from paying any expenses except the Board of Audit has set them apart. Fifth—That the Comptroller be restrained from paying claims in excess of the amount set apart by the Board of Appointment, and from paying any debts incurred to the New York Printing Company, New York *Transcript* and *Leader* Associations, and the Stationers' Company, or any of them, and that he be restrained from raising on behalf of the city and county of New York, and the Board of Supervisors from paying, any expenses of the government of the city and county for 1871. The complainant also charges a conspiracy on the part of the three defendants by a combination, collusion and fraud to obtain the payment of dishonest claims on the city and county treasury, and they did other acts of wrong and fraud; that the allegation is made on that information and belief. The three defendants deny it. The defendant (Tweed) denies that there is any truth in the allegations. The Comptroller denies in the same way. Hall denies it in language equally strong. The amount of belief to be attached to the statements as made against the defendant (Hall) can be weighed by the statement of counsel for the people, who last addressed the court, that he did not be believe that the defendant was personly interested in any of the companies or associations named in the charges against him. Then it comes on the points of law to be borne in mind, that where an allegation is made on an information and belief on one side, and positively denied on the other, it is to be taken in the favor of the person denying, unless other circumstances throw discredit on the man making the positive denial. They also charge the three defendants with having run the city into debt, and having incurred vast liabilities far in excess of the appropriations allowed by the Legislature. Their answer is, that the two per cent. law did not repeal the laws previously existing for raising revenues in the city and county. I differ with them. I think the two per cent. act repealed all laws except those giving power to issue bonds for the Departments of Docks and Parks, and therefore these expenditures will not be taken into the two per cent. act. The Departments of Docks and Parks have the right to issue bonds whenever it is necessary to carry on the duties entrusted to them by law. Now, no suspicion or allegation of fraud has been charged against them as far as I can find from any paper here, or any statement made. There is another allegation on the complaint, that large claims, amounting to several millions of dollars, have been paid out to persons having no existence, and no legal demand, claim or right to receive. That allegation has not been denied, as I understand, by any of the defendants in their answer.

Beach—We deny any knowledge of a fraudulent character in the claims.

Judge Barnard—Before the preliminary injunction was granted in this case, it became necessary to inquire whether, under the words "expenses of city and county government," it was the intention to stop all work on public parks, docks, streets and so forth, and counsel agreed with me that it was not the intention, and I said, as I shall rule to-day, that the parks, docks, streets, police, Croton water, gas works, Board of Education and salaries were not included in this injunction. The sums of the pay of the salaries of employes in these departments are supposed to have been raised by the Treasury, and if paid away wrongfully, they are, as a matter of course, responsible, and must see that the proper persons receive the money. Application denied. That brings me to the last allegation. It is charged that two of the defendants, (Mayor and Comptroller,) paid dishonest claims, knowing them to be such. The Comptroller, the city's financial officer, is trusted with auditing and paying almost all bills, and even after the rendition of judgment he still has the power to appeal to the Court of final appeals, and has the paramount and supreme power, and it is on him, more than all the other officers together, that the people rely for the prevention of frauds. It is not possible to perpetrate or take a dollar from the Treasury, if he sees that the bills coming into his office are properly audited. It is no excuse for him to say his subordinates may deceive him. It is impossible for them to do so, but it is a crime if it can be done. In paying these various claims of an outrageous character, bearing on the face of them the appearance of being little better than highway robbery, it was his business to have examined into the vouchers and satisfied himself that the charges were correct and the services performed, and if he failed in that, he failed in his duty to himself and to the citizens, and was guilty of an act of criminal negligence. With regard to the duties of the Mayor, he says his duties are merely mechanical, and that he signs warrants as presented to the Comptroller, and although that may have been the practice, and I presume it has for years, to sign checks without looking, and have myself, as commissioner, signed checks for millions without knowing that they were correct, yet the community expect, or at least hope, that wherever an act is required to be done by persons certifying bills, they will not rely upon others, but will see to it themselves. I am not justified under the circumstances in saying that the payment of these bills by the Comptroller, and raising bonds by the Board of Apportionment, authorize me to say that they are entitled to the confidence of the court so as to permit them to go on and spend more money, having failed in consequence of omission, if not of commission. It is my duty, and a painful duty, not to allow another dollar to be paid from the Treasury or another bond to be issued until such time as there shall be some alteration in that Board. [Applause.] It may be said that in consequence of omission, order, the city and county government will be disorganized. I have nothing to do with that. I have a plain duty to perform, not a pleasant one, but one which I cannot avoid. Whenever a proper case is presented for an injunction, it is my duty to grant it. It is said that there is a remedy for the purpose of trying the charges against the Comptroller. I know of no such legal remedy, and while there is no remedy against the robbery of the community, it is the duty of the bench to invent a remedy, and if none exist, the court would be justified in resorting to any means in its power to prevent the continuance of this state of things so discreditable to the city. We have the credit of the city at heart—whether aged men, wishing to give to their offspring an inheritance, or middle aged men wishing to provide for their relief, or the little infant in the cradle. We are all interested in it, and looking for relief to prevent the confiscation of their property, the injunction is granted. [Frantic applause.]

In reply to O'Gorman, his Honor said he did not include the issue of assessment bonds payable by the property owners for local improvements.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The *Tribune* criticises the conduct of naval officer Laflin in sending abroad to the politicians under his frank letters of his own and Chairman Cornell's reply to the Republican State Committee, which misrepresents the situation, in so far as they affect the issues between Fenton and Conkling. It also says that Laflin is circulating falsehoods in respect to Mr. Greeley, one of which is the statement that Greeley six months ago favored the re-nomination of Grant, whereby the Greeley men hoped for his re-nomintion. This, Laflin knew when he wrote his letter. In response to a call of the *Tribune* upon Laflin to stop circulating his calumnies, that gentleman seeks to evade the question. Like Chairman Cornell, whom it declares Greeley convicted of having uttered six falsehoods in the Hotchkiss letters.

THE DEMI-MONDE.

Intelligence from Washington states that the Women's Club is negotiating for the purchase of a building in which to locate a business college, which they propose to establish for the instruction of the demi-monde who wish to reform. Subscriptions for the purpose have been already commenced. The police raid upon bad houses has been postponed for a few days, in order that the club may extend its preparations for the reception and care of such inmates as may seek to abandon a life of shame. Public sentiment is divided in regard to the wisdom and prospects of the movement, but circumstances have given the reformers an opportunity to put their theories to the test of practical application, and the result cannot fail to attract wide attention, whatever it may be.

FINANCIAL CONSPIRACY.

Information was received by Judge Bedford, of the Court of General Sessions, this morning that a gigantic and wicked conspiracy had been set on foot in Wall street for the purpose of locking up millions of dollars, and by this means injuring the commerce of this city and thereby the finance of the whole country. The Judge immediately convened the Grand Jury and charged them to take prompt and fearless action at once. In a few days some of the most respectable brokers and business men of this city will be summoned before the Grand Jury, when it is expected that the most startling exposures will be made.

ATLANTA (GA.) POSTOFFICE EMBEZZLEMENT.

Intelligence from Washington states that Semmes, the postmaster at Atlanta, Georgia, who is charged with embezzling the Government and postoffice funds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, and for which he is now under indictment, is in that city endeavoring to relieve himself of the charges against him. His office has been placed under the control of a special postoffice agent.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The steamer Columbia, which reached this port last night, narrowly escaped being burned in the bay yesterday morning, when the beating of the galleys caused a fire to break out in the hold, which created intense alarm among those on board. The fire was subdued without any great damage, though the extent of the loss to the cargo is not definitely stated.

DISSATISFIED.

The *World* is dissatisfied because the *Tribune* has no words of denunciation against the scandalous corruptions which prevail in the Federal service, and thinks the attacks upon the New York officials are more for the purpose of condemning the Democratic party than the dishonest men

THE RECENT EXPLOSION.

There are only two victims of the Beekman street explosion remaining in hospital this morning. Both are in a fair way of recovery. They are Michael Goldschmidt and Henry Reighart. Goldschmidt will be taken home to-day. His wounds are serious.

THE ITALIANS.

The Italian Society of New York has decided to celebrate by a celebraton the anniversary of the discovery of America on October 12th. The movement against the organ grinders has been abandoned.

YACHTING.

The Secretary of the New York Yacht Club has not received any further communication from Ashbury regarding the yacht race, and states that he believes the Livonia has not yet started on her ocean trip.

THE FENIAN LEADER.

The Fenian leader, James Stephens, arrived yesterday from Havre. The object of his visit to this country is to establish himself in business. He has gone out of politics.

THE WESTFIELD CASE.

Jacob Vanderbilt, President of the Staten Island Ferry Comyany, was arraigned to-day on a charge of manslaughter, and pleaded "not guilty."

THE BANK MESSENGER.

The messenger of the North River Bank of this city confessed to-day to the theft of five thousand dollars in gold certificates, which he said he was robbed of two weeks ago.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Peabody, of White Plains, has granted a stay of proceedings in the case of the condemned murderer, Buckhout who was to have been executed to-day.

ALLIANCE FORMED.

It is reported that Tweed and Sweeny are at war, and that an alliance has been formed between Tweed, Connolly and O'Brien.

CITY LABORERS PAID.

All the city laborers whose pay became due on Monday received their pay. In a few days all those who have similar claims will be paid.

NOMINATION.

Patrick Logan, who was dismissed from the police force on account of dishonorable conduct during the July riots, has been nominated a candidate for Assembly.

HELD TO BAIL.

Klueber's partner, Goldschmidt, in the torpedo business, is held in the sum of $70,000 to await the result of the inquest

THE ROSENZWEIG CASE.

The grand jury brought in a true bil indicting Rosenzweig, the abortionist, for manslaughter.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Agelia arrived from Glasgow.

THE CAPITAL.

The Cotton Crop.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Defaulting Paymaster.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

WASHINGTON, September 15, 1871.

THE COTTON CROP.

The cotton crop reports purporting to have come from the Department of Agriculture during the past month have not been genuine. There are reports of injuries by the boll worm and catterpillar fly in Mississippi and Louisiana, but no evidence that a general or serious loss from insects is probable. The drawbacks, though greater than those reported in September of last year, are not sufficiently serious to excite apprehension of a greatly depreciated yield. They are reported each year in some portions of the cotton area. In the records last year there was considerable complaint of damage to the cotton crop from rust, worms and unfavorable weather. The facts do not point to the enlargement of expectation hitherto indulged in. The most favorable season could scarcely bring a crop exceeding three and one-third millions of bales. If the growing season should be short or unfavorable, three millions of bales would be a good result, and with a combination of unfavorable circumstances the product might be still further reduced.

TOBACCO TAX.

Supervisor Butcher, of New York, Fulton, of Pennsylvania, Fry, of Kentucky, Corwin, of Southern Ohio, and Fulton, of Maryland, are in consultation with Commissioner Douglas to-day, to take measures for the better enforcement of the tobacco tax, and to secure a larger revenue from that source, and at the same time to protect the interests of the lowest dealers.

THE DEFAULTING PAYMASTER.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Judge Advocate General a communication of General Bryce in regard to the Hodge defalcation, and charges are to be preferred against Hodge. The application of Hodge to be released from confinement has been refused. Bryce asks for the fullest investigation of his conduct in the affair.

REVENUE COLLECTORS.

The sureties upon the bonds of collectors of Internal Revenue against whom suits have been commenced for balances due the government, are asking for a continuance of the suits. Commissioner Douglas declines to accede to any requests of this character.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

The death sentences of the Indian Chiefs Saltala and Big Tree have been commuted to imprisonment for life.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, September 15.—River four feet five inches. Cloudy all day.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—No arrivals or departures.

VICKSBURG, September 15.—Down—B. L. Hodge, 7 P. M. Up—Lady Lee, 2 P. M. Warm and clear. River falling.

LITTLE ROCK, September 15.—There was a fine rain last night. River still declining. Arrived—Dardenelle from below.

MEMPHIS, September 15. — Cloudy. River again rising. Departed—Julia, St. Louis; Sioux City, Pat Cleburne, Arkansas river.

EVANSVILLE, September 15. — Cloudy and cold; some rain last night. The river has risen three inches. Port list—down: Eddyville, 5 A. M.; Tobe Hunt and Charmer, 5 P. M. Up: Burkesville and Florence Lee, 8 A. M.; Ella Hughes, 9; Dick Johnson, 12.30 P. M. Business active.

CAIRO, September 15.—Mollie Ragan, Evansville packet, 1 A. M.; City of Alton, New Orleans to St. Louis, 4; Virginia cleared for New Orleans at 5; Bon Accord, St. Louis to Mound City, 9; H. S. Turner, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11; Capital City, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11 P. M. The river is stationary. Cloudy; mercury 64.

LOUISVILLE, September 15.—River still declining; 14 inches in chute and 4 feet scant on Portland bar. Weather cool and cloudy, with an appearance of rain. Arrived—Arlington and General Buell, Cincinnati. Departed—Arlington and General Buell, Cincinnati; Camelia, Henderson; Nat Williams, Madison. The Juniatta and Buell are the United States mail packets for Cincinnati to-morrow. The Palestine leaves for Henderson at 4 P. M. to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Cholera Ravages.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Franco-German Frontier.

NEWCASTLE STRIKES.

The Insurrection in Algeria.

LEAD MINE DISCOVERED.

ENGLAND.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, September 15.—All the steamships which left English ports yesterday for New York, carried specie.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamships Iowa and Europa, from New York, touched at Moville.

THE NEWCASTLE STRIKE.

LONDON, September 15.—George Potter suggests, in the *Times* to-day, a compromise of the Newcastle difficulty. He recommends that the employers adopt nine hours as a daily term of labor, and that the striking workmen sacrifice half an hour's wages per day to secure the reduction of hours. This, Potter thinks, would come very near satisfying the demands of both parties. The meeting announced to take place in Trafalgar Square, London, for an expression of the sympathy of the London workmen for their brethren in Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been postponed because the Newcastle representative on the committee which called the meeting objected to coalescing with political parties.

TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCE.

It is announced that the Government of Turkey has decided to participate in the conference to be held at Berne, Switzerland, on the 20th inst., for the improvement of the telegraphic system and service in Europe. The statement is also made that another conference with a similar object will be held at Rome in December.

THE HALIFAX REGATTA.

English sporting journals denounce the Paris crew of St. Johns, N. B., as cowards for refusing to meet the English crews at the Halifax regatta. The same journals, on the contrary, praise highly the American crews who participated in the race at Halifax.

THE LATEST RUMOR

It is rumored in Democratic circles that owing to the decision of Judge Barnard, Comptroller Connolly will resign. In that case, it is said, General Geo. B. McClellan will be tendered the position of Comptroller, and will probably accept.

MILL BURNED.

An immense mill for the manufacture of cloth, at Rochester county. Kent, twenty-eight miles from London, was burned last night. Eight hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A committee of experts has been appointed to investigate the recent mishaps to vessels of the navy.

LEAD MINE DISCOVERED.

A rich mine of lead has been discovered in the Island of Jersey.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Wm H. Seward has arrived here.

SUBMARINE CABLE.

NEW YORK, September 15—A dispatch from London says that a submarine cable has been successfully laid between Nagasaki, Japan, and Hossiette, the new naval station of Russia, on the Sea of Japan. This gives two distinct telegraph routes between London and Japan, one by submarine cables, by way of Gibraltar, Malta, Red Sea, India, Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai; the other by a submarine cable to Prussia, and land lines through Russia, in Europe, and Siberia, and a submarine cable from Rossiette to Japan.

FRANCE.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

PARIS, September 15.—Rumors are current of fresh changes in the diplomatic representation of France in the near governments of Switzerland, United States, Italy and Germany. It is said that Pierre Lanfrey will be appointed Minister to Berne, in place of Chateurande, who goes to Washington, instead of Jules Ferry, and that Duke de Harcourt will be appointed Ambassador to Florence in place of Count de Charazeul, who will be transferred to Berlin.

FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER.

The negotiations between Count de Remusat and Herr Von Arnim are said to involve a territorial re-arrangement which will rectify the frontiers of France and Germany.

ALGERIAN INSURRECTION.

ALGIERS, September 14.—The large town of Lehifka has been destroyed and the insurrectionary leaders in the vicinity captured and shot.

COMMITTEE OF CONTROL.

VERSAILLES, September 15.—The Assembly to-day elected a Committee of Control, created by the bill of prorogation, to supervise the Government during the recess. It is composed of eleven members of the Right wing, eight of the Left and six moderates.

MEXICO.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF CONGRESS.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 3, *via* Indianola, September 14.—A preliminary meeting of Congress took place yesterday. The number of members present was one hundred and forty-seven. The whole number of Congressmen elected is two hundred and twenty-seven. The meeting resulted favorably for Juarez as President of the temporary organization. A Committee on Credentials of Juarists was chosen by a vote of seventy-nine to sixty-eight. Being alarmed at this vote, the opposition abandoned the hall, depriving the meeting of a quorum until evening. This is strongly indicative of the success of Juarez, though the arrival of other members may make a change. It is stated that Diaz is for peace, and will personally move against any revolutionary attempt. The Juarists are sure of the entire organization of Congress, including the Committee on Credentials.

THREATS OF REVOLUTION.

Strong revolutionary threats have been made. A permanent Junta will be installed September 16th. Pronunciamentoes have been issued in Seacticos, and a forced loan has been levied in the smaller towns.

WEST INDIES.

REVOLUTION NOTES.

JACMEL, August 22.—The adherents of Cabral announce their intention to appoint a provisional government to regulate the revolution.

CARACAS, August 27.—The Government troops have again taken possession of the town of Barcelona. They have been successful everywhere. The Government fleet is effective in preventing the landing of revolutionists. The prisons are full of political prisoners.

President Guzman Blanco has ordered large quantities of munitions of war from the United States, and seems determined to pacify the country.

General Salzar, who lately returned from the United States, has issued a proclamation from Curacoa against President Blanco.

SPAIN.

AMNESTY.

MADRID, September 15.—The *Official Gazette* publishes the instructions given by the government to the local authorities throughout Spain for carrying into effect the decree of amnesty for political offences just granted by King Amadeus.

GERMANY.

CHOLERA RAVAGES.

BERLIN, September 15.—There were ninety-three new cases of cholera at Kœnigsburg on the 12th inst., and sixty-three deaths. On the 13th there were sixty-eight new cases and forty-five deaths. The disease has disappeared from Dantzic, and is merely sporadic at Stettin.

TURKEY.

REFORMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 15.—The Sultan has ordered the Grand Vizier to institute reforms to the end that public rights be more secure, and the dispensation of justice be entrusted to worthy and capable men.

ELECTION.

New Mexico.

OMAHA, September 15.—Mr. Gallegar, the Democratic candidate for Congress in New Mexico, is probably elected by a majority of about 500. In Santa Fe county the vote stood: Clawz, Republican, 110; Sena Bolling, Republican, 600; Gallegar, Democrat, 747. Official returns are received from but few counties.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. WM. VAN DE MARK, (Universalist) will discourse to-morrow on the topic, "It might have been."

REV. MR. HARTMAN, of this city, is announced to preach at St. John's Episcopal Church, Brownsville, to-morrow.

REV. VANDEMARK will lecture to-morrow evening upon the favorite quotation from J. G. Whittier's Maud Muller "It might have been."

REGULAR services will be resumed in the Christ Episcopal Church, Allegheny, to-morrow, the Rector, Rev. R. F. Brook, having returned from his summer trip.

REV. L. M. GARDNER, who with his family has been summering in a neat little rustic retreat near Natrona, closes the engagement to-day and will return to the city.

REV. W. H. KNOX is the GAZETTE correspondent at Erie, whose reports of the proceedings of the Y. M. C. A. State Convention have appeared in this paper this week.

Miss Cree donated $1,000 to the Baptist Mission Board, to be used in educating the Freedmen, upon condition that no part of it be used in aid of any one who uses tobacco.

REV. T. C. SPROULL has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Monmouth, and the ordination services will take place at Bizabeth on the second Tuesday of October.

ALL the Methodist (not Episcopal) ministers who were in attendance at the Conference at Eldersville, have returned home and the pulpits of their churches will be supplied by the regular pastors to-morrow.

REV. S. C. FARIS, of this city, will assist Rev. F. C. Miron, a licentiate of Pittsburgh Presbytery, in the administration of the Lord's Supper at Maple Hill Presbyterian Church, near Monongahela City, to-morrow.

REV. N. P. KERR, of Simpson M. E. Chapel, Eighth ward, Allegheny, will preach the next six weeks with his friends near Chicago. He has recently been troubled with a throat affection (the effect of a severe attack of typhoid fever), necessitating his living out of doors.

REV. LA FAYETTE MARK, who has received a call to the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, is formerly pastor of a Central Presbyterian congregation in this county, and at present holds the pastorate of the Hanover street Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Delaware.

THE new Catholic Church at Waynesburg will, we understand, be formally dedicated next Sunday morning. Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburgh, assisted by other able and prominent members of the Catholic Church, will be present and perform the dedicatory services.

THE A. M. E. Church, corner of Wiley and Elm streets, having undergone extensive renovations and manufacturers' Insurance Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the repairs, will be re-opened for public worship to-morrow (Sunday) morning with appropriate religious ceremonies. Bishop Payne and Bishop Campbell are announced to preach. The services will be at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M.

REV. SIMPSON W. HORNER, of the Connellsville M. E. Church, has been compelled to relinquish ministerial labors for the present, by reason of nervous prostration, superinduced by over work. He will spend the fall in Minnesota, on a health-recruiting tour, and his friends hope that a few months' rest will fully restore him again.

REV. JOSEPH KING, pastor of the First Christian Church, corner Arch street (late Beaver) and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, has resumed evening services, and will to-morrow evening deliver the first of a series of lectures on "Distinguishing Views of Doctrine and Principles of the Denomination with which the church is identified.

THE "Freeman M. E. Conference" of ministers embraced in the districts of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, will commence its session in the Second M. E. Church corner of Ohio street and Western avenue, next week. Rev. Dr. Nast, one of the most distinguished Theologians in the country, will be in attendance as a visitor, and make an address.

REV. E. N. MCELREE, pastor of the Second U. P. Church on Sandusky street, was recently elected to the Chair of the Greek languages at Westminster College, will not, we are informed, accept that position. The Board of Trustees will have a meeting shortly, when it is expected that the vacant Professorship will be filled and, in the interim, Rev. Wm. Findley D. D. Financial agent of the institution will take charge of those classes. Notwithstanding many unfavorable circumstances, this institution opened with a good attendance on last Wednesday.

THE COLLEGE of Washington and Jefferson, thanks to the energy of its President, Rev. George P. Hays, begins the present College year under circumstances of the most auspicious character. The attendance at the spring session was most gratifying, the number of new students particularly, bringing to mind the parting days of the colleges before the unnatural war. We believe that many the troubles and tribulations which have laid so heavy on this institution for the past two or three years, are about over and that in the future the useful work performed formerly by these colleges will be revived and the liberal patronage bestowed upon them in the past be again extended.

AT SUNSET on Thursday began the Jewish sacred year, which, in the civil year, is the seventh month of the year, the Biblical and civil, beginning in the spring and autumn. The first month of the sacred year and seventh month of the civil year correspond generally to the moons of March and April. It is observed by the Israelites generally with festival and prayer, and the ceremony is based upon Leviticus, 23d chapter and 23d verse: "Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, In the seventh month shall ye have a Sabbath, a memorial of blowing trumpets, a holy convocation." During the festival the courts of justice will be closed, and the days will be devoted solely to religious duties. The festival here will continue until Monday.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Curley, which had been taken up Thursday afternoon. Curley was charged with committing a fe onious assault and battery on Daniel Menan. After hearing the evidence in the case, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

James Sims, indicted, first, for entering a store with intent to commit felony, and second, for larceny, entered a plea of guilty to fendant entered the store of Mr. D. Carter, at 47 Fifth avenue, on the morning of August 24, and, as was alleged, Quincy Carter (who was sleeping in the store at the time) on the head with some instrument, after which he took from the pocket of the latter a diamond pin valued at four hundred dollars. Sentence deferred.

L. Strauss was arraigned on an indictment for assault and battery, on oath of Thomas Smith. The latter charged defendant with beating and abusing him, and forcibly ejecting him from a saloon in Birmingham, on the 15th of July last. "Not guilty" was the verdict of the jury, which directed that the costs ties to the case divide the costs equally between them.

Assault and battery was the charge preferred by Margaret Schadie against Benard Kuss. The parties reside in St. Clair borough, and the affair which was the cause of the arraignment of Mr. Kuss in Court, occurred on the evening of the 12th of August, and was preceded by some trouble which had existed between the families to which the litigants belonged. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at the time of adjournment.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

The jury in the case of James Dinsmore vs. Wm. Barker, Jos. Co., which has been on trial nearly all week, yesterday returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $3,121.21.

The next case taken up was that of Manus McLaughlin vs. John McCharren. This is an action to recover money loaned by plaintiff to defendant, the amount in dispute being $752.03. Messrs. Reed and Coyle appeared for plaintiff, and Barton and Brown for defendant. Jury out.

The Court of Common Pleas was not in session yesterday.

PERSONAL.

REGISTER GRAY is at Saline Springs, Michigan, spending a three week's vacation from office duties, for the benefit of his health.

DANIEL O. BARR, ESQ., Teller in the First National Bank, has gone to Kansas on a pleasure trip. He expects to be absent about two weeks.

JOHN C. BARR, ESQ., has become associated in a law-partnership with Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq. John is well posted in legal lore, persevering in whatever he undertakes, and is one of the most affable of gentlemen—qualities which ought to bring him success in his chosen profession.

AUGUST AMMON, ESQ., of Birmingham, has been appointed General Agent of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Wm. P. Jones, Esq. The appointment is a most excellent one, and cannot but give satisfaction to all having business with this sterling insurance company.

Cotton Markets.

GALVESTON, September 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; good ordinary 17c; net receipts 536 bales; exports coastwise 134 bales; sales 1,100 bales; stock 12,459 bales; net receipts for the week 3,693 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,092 bales; coastwise 862 bales; sales 3,050 bales.

MOBILE, September 15.—Cotton firm; middling 18¾c; net receipts 2,211 bales; gross 318 bales; exports coastwise 73 bales; sales 100 bales; stock 6,121 bales; net receipts for the week 905 bales; gross 1,012 bales; exports coastwise 150 bales; sales for the week 75 bales.

SAVANAH, September 15—No demand; buyers and sellers apart; middling 18⅝@18¾c. Net receipts 453 bales. Exports coastwise 166 bales. Stock 3,712 bales. Net receipts for the week 1,406. Exports coastwise 710.

Y. M. C. A.

State Convention—Johnstown the Place of Meeting Next Year—Concluding Session

ERIE, PA., September 14th, 1871.

THURSDAY'S MORNING SESSION.

Convention reassembled in the First Methodist Church, City of Erie, Pa., this morning at 9½ o'clock. Previous to this an hour had been spent in devotional exercises, led by one of the delegates. The presence of the blessed spirit was evident in these exercises. The chair was occupied by J. Jay Joyce, of Philadelphia, with Mr. Thomas Marshal, of Philadelphia, acting as Secretary. The exercises were introduced by the reading of the seventeenth chapter of John, singing the sixty-ninth hymn, and prayer by the chairman. Minutes of previous session read and approved. Two minute reports from the several associations of the State were then in order.

A. Blair reported on behalf of Carlisle, Pa., Association, Rev. Mr. Fleming for Johnstown, D. S. Rursk for Lancaster, A. H. Zahnizer for Mercer, Robert Boyd for Pittsburgh, Mr. Hutchings for Philadelphia, Thomas McCune for Scranton, A. E. Jones for Tidioute, A. J. Forney for Sunbury, Rev. E. N. Robinson for Temperanceville, Rev. S. A. Taggart reported for Turtle Creek, and also the formation of a new association at West Middletown, Washington county, Pa.; J. F. Reed for Union Mills, P. J. Truchell for Warren, A. M. Carson for Waterford, Mr. Gable for Williamsport, Dr. N. A. Shearer for York, Mr. Hall for Brookville, Mr. Thompson for Petroleum Centre, H. Sheppard for Nazereth, Geo. S. King for Franklin, R. L. Williams for North Wolth Creek, Thomas Burrows, by letter for Miumville, A. W. Boyd for Uniontown, Mr. McChesney, for Union Corners, A. Schug for Chambersburgh.

The time having expired for the above reports, the hymn,

"In the Christian's home in glory,"

was sung, when President Beaver read a letter from George N. Peltz bringing cheering words. Moved and seconded that Mr. Peltz's letter be referred to appropriate committee.

The Business Committee returned and offered several reports for adoption.

First—That a paid Secretary be employed to work in the State Associations. Rev. Mr. Meely and Dr. McCune opposed this, believing that it would not work well.

General Beaver spoke earnestly in favor of, and was followed by Mr. Mossman, of Scranton, who spoke against it.

Major William Frew thought that a paid Secretary was a necessity. We cannot ask men to spend time and money, and the consecrated man paid a high tribute to Mr. Cree, but said that he was not able to attend to it.

Mr. Blanchard, of Bellfonte, said that the Executive Committee had labored in the past and given their time, talent and wealth for the cause. But the work has become too onerous. Some one must be employed to attend to the external work.

Louis D. Vail, of Philadelphia, followed in the same strain. After which the vote was taken when the recommendation was adopted.

Second—That the minutes of this convention be published in pamphlet form. Adopted.

Third—That local and district conventions be held throughout the State. Adopted.

Fourth—That the convention now raise and promise their hearty co-operation in the temperance cause. Adopted.

Following were the names of the Executive Committee of the State for the ensuing year: R. K. Cree, Pittsburgh; N. B. Evans, Philadelphia; Gen. A. L. Beaver, Bellfonte; H. C. Smail, York; Mayor Matthews, Tidioute; W. D. Mossman, Scranton, and H. K. Porter, Pittsburgh.

The appointment of the place of meeting of Convention next year was then in order.

Johnstown, Pa., was the place, and upon motion of Rev. Mr. Fleming, of Johnstown, Rev. Robt. McMillan followed and gave us his experience as a pastor of the members of his association were the only ones to be members of his church.

Rev. Mr. Kimball, of Erie, said that a member who did not keep his covenant with his church would be a worthless member of any association.

Rev. Dr. McCune, of Scranton, read a beautiful poem on the above subject, which was very much appreciated by the audience.

The resolution to hold the next annual meeting at Johnstown was reconsidered and the next place of meeting left to the Business Committee.

Moved and adopted that Major, Wm. Frew of Pittsburgh be requested to draw up resolutions respectfully requesting the railroad companies of this State to prohibit the sale of obscene and immoral literature by train boys on the cars.

The Committee on resolutions presented the following report:

Resolved, That this Convention of the Y. M. C. A., while conscious of our shortcomings have hailed with joy, the cheering reports of the consecrated personal efforts and associations throughout our Commonwealth, and that we leave this Convention pledged anew to the Lord and to His service, and to make greater results and more blessed f

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. E. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.
STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.
MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

ANOTHER.—"The election in New Mexico on Monday last resulted in a Republican victory. The Republicans re-elected their delegate to Congress and will have a majority in the Legislature."—*World.*

STILL ANOTHER.—"The election for members of the Legislature in Colorado yesterday went Republican BY AN INCREASED majority. The Legislature is ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY REPUBLICAN."—*World.*

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼c.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114½@114¾.

THE FAMOUS Mount Cenis tunnel, has been opened for travel, and trains are now passing through it.

A DEMOCRATIC paper in Delaware laments, that it receives no news except Republican victories. Sad.

KING AMADEUS, having recovered, has resumed his tour through Spain, and is everywhere greeted with enthusiasm.

IN A RECENT declaration of President Thiers, he appears to be undecided, whether the people of France are favorable to a republic or a monarchy.

THE *Post* WANTS to know why we don't tell it "a little" about the late "STEAL." Such connudrams are preposterous; as if a Democratic paper needed any instructions on the art of stealing.

MAINE is a tolerably fair specimen of a Republican State. EVERY COUNTY BUT ONE GIVES A MAJORITY AGAINST SHAM DEMOCRACY. It used to vote the other way, but early saw the error of its ways and departed therefrom.

PRESIDENT GRANT passed through this city yesterday on his way to Washington, Pa. Very few of our citizens met him, as his arrival was not looked for until to-day. From Washington, he will go to Covington, Ky., to visit his father.

PRESIDENT GRANT appears to be as popular with the people now, as when he was at the head of our victorious army. The people turn out *en masse* to greet him, wherever he goes. His tour through the oil country has been a perfect ovation. "Hail to the chief."

IS IT NOT OMINOUS of the coming storm in New York, when the papers are reproducing the early histories of the California vigilance committees, with their *modus operandi?* Even the *World* states that "New York will soon become too hot for such men" as the members of Tammany.

IT is very evident that the responsible editor of our Democratic cotemporary is out of town; and that, as he says, it will take him a week or two after his return to get the paper back into its regular and legitimate channels. URIAH, is again at the helm, and Democracy looks on with "bated breath."

THE *Post* WANTS information "on the City Hall business." We respectfully refer it to an editorial article, published in the *Chronicle* some time ago, at its request. Said article has not yet appeared in the *Post*, "which we are free to maintain," is proof positive that our neighbor "despises," "unbiased witnesses" and their testimony.

THE New York *World* publishes TWO FULL PAGES OF PROPERTY FOR SALE IN THAT CITY, FOR UNPAID TAXES. Facts of this kind speak volumes against the extravagance of Democratic rule. Talk about taxation, there is no city in the world ground down to a similar extent with our own commercial metropolis, $33,000,000 a year is the tax—wonder the people don't rebel at the levy. No clamor for a change in despair and change of rulers.

PENNSYLVANIA is sure for ten thousand majority for Stanton and Beath. Democracy everywhere throughout the State is divided in council and demoralized in action. It has become well known that Chairman Wallace has abandoned the contest on the State ticket, and is bending every energy to secure a Democratic majority in the Legislature, hoping thereby to secure the position of United States Senator. To our friends we say, stand by our own nominees; don't be persuaded to cast a complimentary vote for a Democrat. Our candidates are eminently worthy of support, and should receive it. We owe nothing to Democracy.

THE DEMOCRACY ARE SICK. Their own "new departure," supplemented as it had been by those of Maine and California, is too much for them. In view of the situation, a prominent Western Democratic journal says:

"Democrats who desire to be instrumental in bringing about reforms must now see the folly of any longer expecting any success for the Democratic party. Let them, therefore, leave Pendleton, and Hendricks, and Stevens, and Thurman to quarrel over the manner in which slavery was abolished and the Fifteenth Amendment adopted, and, joining the Republican party in their several districts, elect a Congress that will take an intelligent view of national affairs, and have the ability to institute and execute the reforms absolutely demanded by the imperiled condition of the country."

SANITARY SUGGESTIONS.

Cleanliness is a cardinal virtue, next to Godliness. There is no one virtue more neglected in this city than cleanliness, and we believe that the citizens could devise or think of no other thing that would do more to advance the health, wealth and prosperity of themselves individually, or of the community at large, than a thorough reform in this respect. If we were called on to determine what would be worth more than any other improvement within the resources of the city, our choice would be cleanliness. It is quite within the means of the people, and therefore an important duty to adopt and carry into effect a complete system of main and branch sewerage, whereby every street and alley would have effective underground drainage, with which all public and private receptacles of filth, garbage or other offensive matter should be connected, to correct all irregular and imperfect grades of streets and gutters, to repair and keep in order all cartways and sidewalks, to keep all streets, sidewalks, cellars and yards absolutely clean, to adopt carefully digested laws for the right government of streets and sewers, and compel obedience to them, establish and maintain a sanitary commission to have special supervision of all matters relating to health. These reforms are to our mind of inestimable importance. They would, if made and maintained, be of more value than any railroad, than any number of parks, than a dozen fine churches or hospitals, or than all of these together. Nothing for which large annual expenditures are made, would yield anything like the rich equivalents that would result from absolute cleanliness of the whole city. Emigration would be exchanged for immigration, the continued tendency of our families, rich and poor, to get homes out of the city would be arrested; the streets instead of being repulsive to ourselves and especially so to strangers, would become the pride of the citizen and the admiration of the stranger; the health of the city would be all that could be desired, and Pittsburgh would be rid of its greatest reproach.

Keep the city perfectly clean at all times, and if able to do so, provide parks in the river, and on the hills, perfect your roads, multiply your rural drives, and who can place limits on the growth, prosperity and happiness of Pittsburgh?

LAND GRANTS.

A great deal of fault has been found with the action of Congress at different times, in donating lands for the purpose of assisting companies in the development of the great expanse of our Western territories. That mistakes have occurred, no one will deny, but that the policy has proved on the whole a highly beneficial one to our country, we think can be fully demonstrated. The policy of granting lands to assist in the construction of railroads, in building up colleges and schools throughout the West, and for the purpose of redeeming thousands of acres of useless swamp lands, is an old one, established under the rule of Democracy, and its wisdom has been fully proven in the history of the States of Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. These States, when their population was meagre and their finances at the very lowest ebb, had little, except their uncultivated soils, to invite the immigrant. Roads had to be laid out, swamps had to be drained, schools had to be provided, before suitable inducements could be offered to actual settlers. Companies were chartered, who were authorized to hold each alternate section of land adjoining their improvements, the other being held by the government for pre-emption, and by this means the most beautiful section of our country was developed in an extraordinarily short space of time. Without these facilities being furnished by the government, these States, the garden spot of our beautiful Western country, might even yet have been peopled with the savage redmen. Through this assistance, railroads have been constructed, which have brought these wild and unbroken forests and prairies, into close communication with the world; population has exceeded the fondest hopes of the most sanguine, and the products of these western territories are now greater than the entire production of the country thirty years ago. The West has sprung up like magic, under the influences brought about through the agency alone of the national land grants. Of what avail would these uncultivated lands be to the government without the wealth and progress incident to their development? Are we not repaid a thousand fold for their original value, in the products they annually yield? Is the nation not worth to-day, thousands of millions more than it would have been under the miserly system of hoarding millions of acres of unproductive lands? The fondest dreams of our wisest statesmen and philosophers have been more than realized in the growth of the giant west. Take but one example, that of the Illinois Central Railroad, probably the one toward which the government exhibited the most lavish prodigality, and will any dispute, that the policy by which this company was enabled to build up the vast regions through which its lines extend was a beneficent one? Its history, the most familiar, probably to the country, is the prototype of all which succeeded it. Empires, in population, wealth and resources have grown up, during the past thirty years, under this system, vastly adding to the greatness of the whole country, and who will complain, if in the wise economy thus exemplified, the pioneers, who with axe and shovel have gone forward, and made the wilderness to blossom as the rose, have gained the anticipated wealth for their toil?

But whilst we are bound to accord the meed of praise to a system which has proved its great value, we must admit that it, like every other good thing, can be abused. It is not the fault of the system, but of those who abuse it, if errors shall be, or have been made in its application. In the case of the Union Pacific Railway, wherein the Government furnished the bulk of the means, some are disposed to find fault. But to such we say, had not the builders of this gigantic enterprise received such assistance, we should, no doubt, to-day have been without that great national connecting link between our country and the Orient. It may be—since its construction has opened up the track through the Sierra Nevadas, and demonstrated that scarcely anything is beyond the reach of engineering skill—that further assistance in land grants by the Government is unnecessary; that future works will be accomplished without it. But that it has been an essential and necessary auxiliary in the developments of our country, made in the past, no intelligent citizen will deny. We acknowledge the wisdom of our statesmen, in times past, for lending such assistance, and the world stands appalled at the magnitude of our progress, the direct result of its application. The system of land grants has been the great lever, which has solved the problem of our ability to develop and utilize the wilderness of the West.

FREE TRADE vs. THE TARIFF.

To show the fallacy of the free trade Democratic doctrines, we print the following from a Pennsylvania letter in the *Tribune*. To any thoughtful man the proposition is simple and correct, that, by increasing the facilities of our own country, we shall keep out foreign manufactured goods, build up and increase our work-shops and mills at home, and thereby increase the demand for home workmen, whilst at the same time the price of all classes of manufactured goods will be cheapened by competition at home. On the contrary, the theory of free trade and anti-protection, will flood the country with foreign goods, thereby temporarily cheapening the prices, but will in the end close up our own work-shops and mills, throw our home workmen out of employment, and give the trade of the country into the hands of the foreign capitalists, who will not be slow to raise their prices, when they have us in their power.

It appears that, although Congress has repealed most of the internal revenue taxes, and reduced the duties on 75 articles, and declared 200 more to be free of duty, the revenue will not be materially reduced, because it is honestly collected, and the people are enabled under our Protective policy to buy and consume, more largely than before, foreign goods.

To show the fallacy of the Free Trade assumption, that the "duty on a given article increases the price of all that is made and consumed at home," let the incontrovertible fact be stated, that never was a Protective duty levied upon any article that we can manufacture at home to the extent of our own wants, that it did not in the end, by increasing competition and supply, reduce the price of such article. Even many articles in the Tariff list are now sold by us in the foreign markets of the world to the extent of millions annually. The fact that Protective duties have always in the end reduced prices, and never increased them, may be safely asserted and proved, as it often has been on the floor of Congress, and never refuted. This being true, ought not the advocates of Free Trade, upon their own theory of low price, to go for Protection?

The Free Traders assert that the Protective duties are levied to favor "monopolists" at the expense of farmers and laboring men, while just the reverse of this is true. The object and effect of Protective duties is to increase manufacturing establishments in the country, thereby creating competition, the only thing which can destroy monopoly. Now, I ask Free Traders, does it favor "monopolists" to build up rival factories in their neighborhood, thereby increasing wages by increasing the demand for labor, and enhancing the price of raw materials, agricultural produce, and all that forms the subsistence of labor, by increasing the consumption thereof? There can be only one answer to this, and that will be in the affirmative. Protection creates competition, and competition destroys monopoly. It therefore promotes the advancement of the entire nation, and in a special manner favors the laborer and farmer.

Before closing, permit me to call your attention to one effect resulting from the change in the duty on Pig Iron by the last Congress. The change in the duty from $9 to $7 has caused a loss to the revenue of $368,000, that is $2 per ton on 184,000 tons imported during the current year, and a loss to the consumers of $920,000, being an increase of 5 per cent. in the price of Pig Iron caused by the check which this reduction of $2 per ton caused in the home supply, amounting together to a loss of $1,288,000 to the Treasury and the consumers of Pig Iron, irrespective of the loss entailed by buying an increased quantity abroad of what can be procured in abundance at home. Do not these facts, taken from the Treasury report, show clearly the injurious effect of a Free Trade policy, so far as it was adopted by last Congress? Instead of reducing, had Congress increased the duty $2 per ton, would not the impulse thus afforded have increased production sufficiently to meet the home demand, and thus have saved the country the millions of dollars sent abroad to purchase iron, the product of foreign labor, and intended ultimately to be laid down on railroad tracks passing over the finest soil and the richest mines of coal and iron in the world, now buried useless in the ground?

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Presbyterian* has an able and sensible article on union with other branches of the Presbyterian family. While it thinks that the subjects on which the separated sections differ are both few and small, compared with the important and weighty truths on which they agree, it, however, does not anticipate any immediate or extensive re-union among the various Presbyterian bodies now existing within the United States. Of the larger divisions of Presbyterians only two unions of this kind are possible. The first is the union of the Presbyterian Church North with the Presbyterian Church South. Both bodies are prospering. The Northern Church have made advances, but the Southern body seem either stubborn or indifferent, and the question is losing interest among both parties. The *Presbyterian* argues from the facts already manifested, that the separation will continue and the two organizations go on their way in their work. The only other possible or probable, is a union between the Presbyterian Church and the United Presbyterian Church. Negotiations are pending for a union for some time, but it says "the courtship is a very languid one," and that neither side are very sanguine that a union will be accomplished. It thinks the chief difficulty in the way is that the Presbyterian Church favors the use of uninspired hymns, and the liberty to use the Psalms of David, and to make them the exclusive psalmody of a particular church, while the United Presbyterians prohibit the use of uninspired hymns and use the Psalms of David exclusively. Both of these Churches have taken their position on this subject deliberately, after full examination, and for this reason alone, if for no other, there is not much hope that a union between these bodies will be speedily accomplished.

According to the summary of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the sum total of all benevolent objects amount to $2,461,490, an increase in one year of $470,188. The *Presbyterian* in commenting on these figures shows, that the Presbyterians contribute nearly six times as much as the Episcopalians, nearly three times as much as the Baptists, and half as much again as the Methodists, for their benevolent purposes. Continuing the comparison, it gives the aggregate contributions of the evangelical churches of Great Britain to their national organizations as eight million dollars. In that country, it says "our branch of Presbyterians in this country raised last year considerably more than one-fourth that amount for similar purposes."

A rail road midnight prayer meeting has been held for two years at Stoningtown, Conn. The train coming from Boston at nine o'clock, gives ample opportunity for a number of faithful Christians to come from Providence and other places along the line to help in the meetings. A number of conductors and other men on the road have been converted through these special means of grace.

The American Congregational Union is doing a fine work in helping needy congregations. Last year the Union assisted in building some seventy churches, and an effort is being made to do the same for a hundred this year.

According to the *Church Weekly*, it is no more strange that the bread and wine in the Sacrament of the Altar should become the very body and blood of Christ, than that prayer should effect the cure of disease or the stay of pestilence.

From investigations by the New York *Tribune* the reading of the Bible in the public schools is a dead letter in most of the wards in New York city. It gives a detailed account of the practice in the different wards, which will startle the advocates of the Bible reading in the public schools. In one ward where the teachers are nearly all Catholics, it says, it found the pupils in celebrating the Catholic festival of Ascension Thursday by singing and other exercises. Considerable space is devoted to discribing the kind of directors elected in some wards, who are so illiterate and gross in their notions, as to be a disgrace to any city. It concludes by saying that it is not in favor of forcing the reading of the Bible upon there schools where the Catholic children are in the majority, but trustees like the men it has described sould be compelled to retire to private life.

Rev. Mason Gallagher, associate minister with the Rev. Mr. Thrall in Emmanuel church, New York city, read a letter to the congregation addressed to Bishop Potter, in which he withdraws from the Episcopal ministry.

Trinity Methodist church, of Springfield, Mass., has secured Miss Butler as assistant pastor, to visit the sick, and take special interest in the young people connected with the Sabbath School, and to assist the pastor in such duties as her talents and tastes fit her for.

Dr. Charles Cooke, pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal church, Philadelphia, formerly a resident of this city, who was disabled with paralysis some time ago, is able to walk out occasionally, but cannot preach or write.

Many will be surprised to learn that by some lapse the Presbyterian Brick church, New York city, has been omitted from the recently printed reports of the General Assembly. As the former property of this congregation was in the vicinity of the City Hall, now threatened with litigation, considerable interest is awakened because of the omission.

It is reported that Rev. Dr. Williams, of Baltimore, has baptized over two hundred members of his Sabbath School as one of the fruits of a recent revival in his church.

A United Presbyterian church has been erected in the West of petrified wood and leaves, obtained in the immediated neighborhood. This curious material shows the layers of leaves and the original wood very distinctly, together with small shells that have been changed into fine stone.

A WASHINGTON telegram to the Boston *Post* says: "A package was received a few days ago at the State Department from our Consul to Venezuela containing a specimen of a coral snake whose bite is said to be generally fatal. The snake bit a cat, which instantly, while writhing with pain, scratched the hand of its owner. The poisoned hand of this man immediately swelled to an enormous size, and the famous cundurango plant was applied with success, the poison being removed at once, and the hand restored to its natural size. The cundurango party here still adhere to their faith in its wonderous medicinal virtues."

SCIENTIFIC.

MR. FRITZ, a German physicist, advances the theory that there is a monthly maximum of Auroras, occurring every twenty-seven and a quarter days, and that this is due to the presence of an undiscovered planet between Mercury and the Sun.

THE peculiar wedge-like form so characteristic of the flight of flocks of wild geese, is assumed by the flocks of cranes which cross the Mediterranewn Sea, in their migratory wanderings. We believe naturalists have never satisfactorily explained why certain birds always fly in this manner.

IT is a singular fact in connection with the planet Venus, that skillful and qualified astronomers have asserted that it has a moon, which they themselves have seen. The size, shape and brilliancy of this supposed satellite were even accurately described; yet probably all competent astronomers of the present day are agreed that it has only an imaginary existence.

SHOALS of jelly fishes, so vast that the steamer occupied two hours in passing through them, were observed by Dr. Collingwood, on his trip to the East for scientific purposes. They were in the Atlantic Ocean, near the equator. The individuals were most graceful in form and of a beautiful amethystine tint, and it was calculated that they numbered at least thirty millions.

A STRANGE freak of nature has taken place in the track of the severe hailstorm that occurred in the region of Rockingham county, Va., some three weeks ago. It is this: That all the orchards in the track of the hailstorm have come out in as full bloom as they ever were in the spring. Not only are the apples in bloom, but the locust trees in many places are also in bloom. A gentleman saw a tree with several bushels of ripe apples on and thousands of bloom on the same tree. A very pretty but strange sight.

THE famous Maelstrom, of which most of us have read such wonderful accounts in our youth, has no existence in the form of a terrible whirlpool such as is usually pictured to childhood. At least ships are not sucked in unawares by a treacherous and irresistable current which whirls them down the sides of an ever diminishing circle to an awful fate. A recent English visitor to Norway writes of it: "Every year hundreds of our countrymen row over it, doubtless even bathe in it; for except at certain periods, and under certain conditions of wind and tide, it is comparatively harmless."

THE beautiful figures of snow crystals occasionally attract attention in the winter time, but few persons are aware that as many as a thousand different kinds have been observed, and a large part of them drawn and described. Still more remarkable is the fact that most of these crystals are colored, some being red, some blue, some green, and yet others purple. All these colors, according to the well-known optical principle, combine to produce white. Every snow-flake, when not consisting of one of these crystals, is composed of an aggregation of them, so forced together that their symmetry is for the most part destroyed.

AN interesting endeavor to trace a connection between the development of the intellect and the density of the population is made by Mr. Hyde Clark, who states that an examination as to the birthplaces of 2,000 authors shows that 1,250 were born in towns, and 750 in the country. He concludes from this that intellectual activity is greater in city populations than among the inhabitants of rural districts. The *Pall Mall Gazette* expresses the opinion, however, that although a sort of mental friction favorable to a certain kind of talent goes on in towns, it is probable that the quality of intellect produced in the country is superior.

THE number of species of animals known to be now living is thus given by Mr. Bentham: The number of mammalia is estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 species; birds, at about 10,000; reptiles and amphibians, under 2,000; fishes at about 10,000; insects, at above 100,000; crustacea and arachnida, rather above 10,000; mollusca about 20,000; worms, radiates, and sponges and infusoria, under 6,000, while there are about 100,000 species of plants. He thinks a "General Plantarium" is still within the capabilities of a single botanist, while such a work on animals would have to be accomplished by a division of labor among zoologists.

AS a rule, the plumage of female birds is less brilliant than that of their mates. There are well known exceptions, though, as in the case of the female toucan and paroquet, which are nearly as gaily colored as the male birds. The theory of naturalists in regard to this difference is, that it is accompanied by an equally striking contrast in the methods of nest building. When both sexes are of ostentatious coloring, the nest is so secreted as to conceal the female when upon it; while the nest of those species of which the female's attire is sober and dull, is comparatively open, and the female, when on it, built in an open situation, exposing the sitting bird.

THE daily ration for an adult is said, by Dr. Lee, of the Medical School in Paris, to be 100 grammes of meat, 20 grms. of salt fish, 750 grms. of bread, 50 grms. of lard, and 50 grms. of dried and compressed vegetables; a total of 970 grammes of solid food. Incidentally, remarks the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, the author observed that crust of bread contains just twice as much nourishment as a crumb, which contains 44 per cent. of water. The highly-nutritive value of wine was specially alluded to, and illustrated by the fact that in some districts of France and Spain, men live on bread and wine only for many weeks together, in a healthy and vigorous state.

A PAMPHLET on Chinese botany has been lately published, illustrated with eight Chinese woodcuts. It is written by the physician of the Russian Legation at Pekin. "The pamphlet," says the *American Journal of Science*, is full of interesting information concerning esculent, medicinal and other economical plants, natives of China or of early introduction, and the question of nativity, or the source of introduction, is treated by the aid of Chinese documents some of them of high antiquity. Cotton appears to have been of comparatively recent introduction; having reached China in the ninth or tenth century, from Central Asia and Cochin China. Contrary to some authorities, "it can be proven from Chinese sources that maize and tobacco are not indigenous in China. But the *batatas*, or sweet potato, held to be of American origin, was described in Chinese books a long time before the discovery of America—i. e., in the third or fourth century." Sugar cane did not pass from China to India, but the reverse and as early as the second century, B. C.; although it was several centuries later that a native of India taught the Chinese to make crystalized sugar, or 'stone honey.'"

GENERALITIES.

WHEELING is moving for a city park. She needs relief from dust and smoke.

A NEW Post Office has been established at Lesages, Cabell county, West Va. The new office is on the route from Portsmouth to Gallipolis.

The *Baptist Union* (new open communion paper), representa that communications appeared since January last from nearly twenty "Regular Baptist" ministers, who have declared in favor of open-communion.

WALT. WHITMAN, on his salary of $1600 a year as clerk in the office of Attorney-General, is said to be the richest man in Washington. The secret of it is, not that he has all he wants, but he never wants what he does not have.

THE United States Custom House at Tuckerton, N. J., has been running up a yearly bill against the Government of 45 cents for stationery, and that extravagance is recommended to the attention of newspapers of an investigating turn of mind.

AN Indiana man claims to have succeeded in playing a thorough confidence game upon the potato bugs. He planted a grain of corn in each potato hill, and as the corn came up first the bugs thought it was a corn-field and started for other quarters.

A FORTUNE seeker at the Forest Hill claim, California, abstractedly picked up a grimy lump interfering with his operations, and casually glancing at it, found it to be a solid nugget of gold, which, when tested, weighed 921 ounces, of which 700 are pure gold.

THE mountain lakes in the Austrian Alps, between the Moll and Malta valleys, were frozen in July, and the Alps, for a considerable distance from their summits, covered with snow. The lakes are situate about seven thousand feet above the level of the sea.

THE Boston *Post* having vegtured to express the belief that "it is wrong to fly to one one extreme to correct the other," the New York Commercial Advertiser hastens to reply that "every disobedient pig-headed urchin in the land endorse that sentiment."

THE name of Gen. John A. Dix was placed on the pension record for services rendered as Second Lieutenant in the 14th and 21st United States Infantry, in the war of of 1812. He served 449 days, and receives $8 per month, beginning on the 14th day of February last.

A FEW days since, whilst the Rev. John Williams, who resides at White Gate, in Gilles county, Va., was standing in the door of his house, some person, concealed in the bushes near by, attempted to shoot him. Two caps were exploded, but the weapon with which the unknown assassin was armed failed to fire, and the reverend gentleman escaped.

THE FATALITY OF CONSUMPTION.

If we did not believe in the philosophy of cure brought about by the discovery of that unequaled remedy known as DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, we would hesitate before we published another article in its favor. It is infallible in its work whenever there is vital power enough left in the constitution to allow of its action, and to admit of its being digested and assimilated with the food. In the early stages of pulmonary disease, its action is quick and speedily arrests the cough and begins to re-invigorate the system. It should be borne in mind that Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is never a debilitating medicine. By a gradual but sure method, the rich and balsamic juices of which it is composed are soon digested, to be added to the blood and endowing it with a newer and more plastic power. Let not the incredulity which has prevailed with regard to the curability of consumption delude you of your life by treating with contempt so valuable a remedy as Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is known to be. Thousands of persons have received the benefit of its salutary action, and we have no doubt but a timely resort to it would be instrumental in adding years of life to many a suffering invalid. Sold at Dr. Keyser's Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from 10 A. M. until 1. A pamphlet of 32 pages on Chronic Lung Diseases. Sent wherever it is wanted.

THE FROST KING SODA WATER APPARATUS

At JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'s Drug Store and Perfume Depot, where you will find pure Drugs, Family and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

KISSINGEN, CONGRESS, BLUE LICK, SARATOGA and VICHY WATERS

Drawn from Marble Fountains, always cold, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair.) streets.

INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE ON HEALTH.

In the fall the difference between the temperature of night and day is greater than at any other time of the year. In the early autumn the quicksilver sometimes rises as high during the day as in the most fervid summer weather; while at night it often sinks to an almost wintry point. The human body not being made of steel or India rubber, sensibly feels these tremendous changes. To fortify the system against them, a genuine tonic is required; and the public has long since discovered that among this description of medicines Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is infinitely the best. It gently quickens the circulation, regulates the bowels, tones the liver, braces the nerves, and thus puts the whole physique on its defense against the vicissitudes of temperature in our climate. Few, if any cases of epidemic fever are heard of in localities where it is in common use. As it becomes more and more widely known, and the demand for it increases, chills and fever, and the bilious remittent seem to recede before it, and if ever it should come into universal use, these diseases would cease to be known as the scourges of our low-lying and marshy districts. That homely bit of proverbial philosophy, that "prevention is better than cure," should be especially borne in mind in the autumn months; and indeed in all seasons, together with the fact, that among all the preventives of malarious disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most safe and potent.

Be certain, however, to obtain the genuine article, as countless imitations of a pernicious character are abroad. See that the externals are all right, and remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles alone.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.

DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
se12:36

All the Latest Styles
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Summer Wear.
FULL STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
SPECIALTIES:
Our Own Manufacture and Burt's Goods.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
31 Fifth Avenue.
se7:TTHS

BISSELL & CO.'S KEY STONE HOT AIR FURNACE for Churches and Dwellings Heavy, Simple, Strong and Substantial, free from Gases and Smoke and Dirt. The finest and best Furnace out. Operation warranted.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

At 25c., Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, a large lot, full size.
At $1.50, Ladies' Real Pontoosue Skirts, regular price $2.50.
At $2, Ladies' Gored Felt Skirts—fine goods, a great bargain.
At 50c., Light Poplin Skirts.
At $2.25, All Wool Square Shawls, full size.

NEW FALL
SHAWLS
AND
Estella Scarfs.
Velveteen Cords and Terrys.
Black and Colored Velveteens.

NEW STYLES IN
FALL HATS.
Ladies' and Misses' Straw and Fancy Gimp Hats.
Ladies' and Misses' Velvet and Felt Hats.
Boys' Felt Hats.
Infants' Lace Caps and Bonnets.
At 25c., Brown School Hats.
A Fresh Stock of Hamburg Edgings.
Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers.
Ladies' Fancy Scarfs and Neckties.
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear, at
POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
155, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children's
MERINO
UNDERWEAR.
Full Lines, All Grades, for
Fall and Winter Wear,
NOW OPEN.
New Lot of
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
JUST RECEIVED.
Prices all the Very Lowest.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
IN
Every Department,
AT
JOSEPH
HORNE
& CO.,
RETAIL,
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.
se7:374

LOUISVILLE
CEMENT.
The Best--The Cheapest.
The Cement has acquired the reputation as the first in the country in hydraulic strength and uniform reliability.
It is now in general use from the lakes to the Gulf, most of the public works in the West and South being constructed with it.
The mills at Louisville having been enlarged and improved, can supply any demand, and though the Cement has always, for 30 years brought higher prices than competing brands, it is from this time the determination of the manufacturers, in order to largely increase the sale and extend the use of their Cement, to furnish it in the principal markets at prices which make it the most available and economical for all classes of work.
The large capacity of this Cement for taking sand renders it much the cheapest that can be used for buildings of any kind.
At the reduced prices in Pittsburgh its cost is not much above common lime, which makes it unquestionably to the interest of owners and builders that the foundation of every good house should be laid in this Cement.
A large stock of fresh Cement has just been received by barges from Louisville, and is offered at greatly reduced prices by the following dealers:
LAING & McKALLIP, 347 Liberty street.
J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.
W. W. WALLACE, 319 Liberty street
MWS

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au14:TTS

GERMAN
CANARY BIRDS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH'S,
112 Smithfield St.,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF CAGES.
au29

Looking Glasses.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Cornices, which we offer at reasonable prices.
☞ FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. jy14:55-TTHS

ARTHUR KIRK,
AGENT FOR
Hazard's Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders,
All kinds of Fuse constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled, at
No. 19 SEVENTH STREET, (late Irwin) PITTSBURGH.
au18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
The Stock is complete in every department with the Latest Novelties in Fall Goods. The attention of Wholesale and Retail Buyers is especially invited to the large stock of Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Plaids, Merinos, Black and Colored Alpacas, Japanese Silk Robes, Black Silks, Black and Colored Velveteens, Heavy Cord and Terry Velvets, Silk Velvets, Ribbons, Scarfs, Gloves, Flannels, Blankets, Comforts, Skirts, Shawls, &c., of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, which are offered at Low Prices at WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Fall Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:0

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Prodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap27:nd2

PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:
AMENDMENT.
Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."
JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JNO. W. GEARY.
Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 5th, 1871.
jy17:w28

BAGS

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au26-s81

$100,000
Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION)
These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.
For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.
my22-s45

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
☞ Col ections made.
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.,)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and Sell all kinds of
Government Securities,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 15, 1871.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	114¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	114¼
U. S. 6-20s '81	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'66	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '67	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	115¾	U. P. R. R.	90
U. S. 5-20s '65	115¾	C. P. Unit'd	91¾
U. S. 10-40s	111¾	Cy. Pacifics	115¾

—The class of banks known as savings banks are more subject to "runs" than any reasonable trust that other banks. This may arise, and probably does, from the character of the class of depositors who generally patronize these institutions, many of whom do not thoroughly understand business principles, and, to be frank, are prone to panic without proper investigation. But whatever the cause, the fact is admitted, and therefore it is necessary to a greater ordinary prudence, for such banks to make investments of their deposits largely in securities upon which they can realize at short notice. Last week there was a run upon a savings bank in Brooklyn, caused solely by its bearing the name of a bank in New York, which was charged with having lent some of its funds to its Trustees, but the Trustees of the latter deny the allegation, and present a statement of their investments to support the denial. Both of the institutions referred to above are said to be well managed and solvent, showing a large surplus over their liabilities, but it indicates an unhealthy state of the public mind when unfounded rumors can create so much excitement and distrust. There is evidently an uneasy, unsettled, and feverish feeling in New York and vicinity, caused by the partial exposure of the Tammany frauds, and the fear that the half has not yet been told. If, as is reported, there has been a fraudulent issue of New York bonds, many of the financial institutions who hold them as an investment will be the sufferers.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—The New York *Bulletin* referring to Ocean freights remark: The characteristic features of the ocean freight market since the last issue, have been firmness, limited supply of tonnage, liberal offerings of breadstuffs, and advancing rates. Every confidence has been manifested on the part of ship-owners toward gaining high rates, and there was no display on their part of anything like a disposition to do business. The great scarcity of vessels at present is owing to the fact that a large amount of room has been previously engaged, and that at a time, too, when the supply was larger than at present; and judging from the condition of our grain market and the free offering from the other side and an advancing market in grain at Liverpool, considerable room will still be wanted. We understand that steamers and vessels have been spoken for at least two weeks from present date, and the large (9 to) expected under those circumstances will offer no encouragement to the shipper as far as rates are concerned, but to the contrary. The movements of other descriptions, aside from grain, such as cotton, provisions and petroleum, there has been a halt in the market owing to the great difficulty in procuring vessels suited to the above named styles of merchandise, for only one or two are now considerable cheese and bacon engagements for future shipments. The outward movement in cotton is almost at a stand.

—The stock of grain in store in Chicago, on Monday morning last, compares with one week preceding as follows:

	Sep. 11, 1871	Sep. 4, 1871
Wheat, bush	1,085,755	934,351
Corn, bush	1,297,722	1,374,809
Oats, bush	1,140,327	925,316
Rye, bush	283,099	214,826
Barley, bush	384,991	288 818

NEW YORK, September 15, 1871.

Gold strong; opening at 114, and closing at 114¾@114¾. Loans were made early in the morning at from 1-32 to 2 per cent. for use; later from 1 to 4 per cent. was paid for carrying. Clearances $51,000,000. The announcement that Judge Bedford had charged the Grand Jury on the projected lock-up caused quite a stir on Wall street this afternoon, and was the general topic of conversation in financial circles. The promised lock-up did not take place, chiefly from the wholesome dread of the Grand Jury. Governments strong and higher, closing at the best prices of the day. Stocks have been very dull all day and closed generally declined. There were no violent fluctuations and changes, except in a few instances not important. The Pacific Mail, Union Pacific and Lake Shore were down about one per cent. and Northwestern shares three-fourths per cent. The balance of the list was off from ¼ to ¾ per cent. active. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business at 109¾@110 for sixty days and 110¼@110¾ for demand. Bonds dull and heavy. The money market closed dull and easy. The money market was a little more active; closing firm at three per cent. State bonds were dull and weak.—Tennessees, North and South Carolina being particularly so.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 115¾; 5-2's of '62, 115¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 115¾; do new 10s; do '67, 114¾; do '68, 114¾; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 115¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 97¾; Tennessees, old 72¾; new do 73; Virginia, new 69; do old, 63; North Carolina, old 44; new 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 87¾; Quicksilver, 15; Mariposa, 1; do preferred, 2¾; Adams Express, 68¾; Wells' Fargo do, 40; American Merchants' Union do, 58¾; United States do, 56¾; Pacific Mail, 54¾; New York Central, 100¾; Serip, 91¾; Harlem, 125; do preferred, 52; Hartford, 129; do preferred, 136; Reading, 114¾; Michigan Central, 119; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern, 69¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 116¾; New Jersey Central, 100; St. Paul, 82¾; do preferred, 81½; Wabash, 65¾; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 100¾; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred 59; C. & A., 119¾; do preferred, 123; Ohio and Mississippi, 44¾; C. C. C. & I., 80¾; C. & Q., 136; Lake Shore, 113¾; Illinois Central, 135; Union Pacific, 30¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union Pacific bonds 90¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 15, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ass, 4@4½; refined 4½@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 8½@8¾.

BEES WAX—Quoted at 30@35c.

BROOM CORN—We can report sales of common and medium at 4@5 cts; prime is still quoted at 6 cts.

BUTTER—The market is quiet and unchanged. We can report a steady demand for the better grades and prices are well maintained, while common and medium is generally reported very dull. Sales of the former at 29@30 for good to prime, and 24@25 for choice.

CARBON OIL.—Is still reported steady and moderately active, with sales in a jobbing way at 22¾@23 cts, for standard brands.

CHEESE—Is firm, and, with an improved demand, prices have still further advanced. We now quote at 11@11½ for prime Ohio Goshen; 10½@10¾ for factory and 9@9¾ for Dairy.

COUNTRY MEAT—The receipts for some time past have been light, and, while the stock is considerably reduced, the demand is light and the market is dull. Country Lard is still quoted at 8@8¾.

CURRENCY—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Essendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted, in small lots, at 80@85 cts per bushel.

CIDER—The market is quiet and unchanged; receipts continue meagre and prices are fully sustained, $6@8 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—We can report some few sales of new crop Southern Peaches (halves,) at 9@9¾ cts. Nothing doing in apples.

EGGS—The receipts are fair and the demand is only moderate, but with a light stock, prices are maintained, 22@23 for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—The market is quiet but firm, and dealers generally are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. Good to choice spring extras, $6.50@6.75; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $6.90@7.00, and good to choice red winter wheat, $6.50@6.75.

FRUITS—With continued liberal receipts and stocks accumulating, the market for Apples is dull and prices are weak and drooping; quotations may be fairly given at $1.50@2.00 for fair to prime, and $2.50 for choice. Peaches, receipts light, and the season is about over; may be quoted at $1.50@2.50 per bushel, as to quality. Plums, scarce and in good demand, with sales at $9 per stand of two bushels. Quinces, $4@5 per bbl. Grapes are being sold at 4@6 cts per lb, according to quality and condition.

GRAIN—The grain market with the exception of Oats, is firm with a demand fully up to the offerings and prices are well maintained. Wheat offerings continue light and the mills are taking all that offers at quotations; $1.24@1.27 for red; $1.28@1.30 for amber and $1.32@1.35 for white. Corn is scarce and with an improved demand the market is firmer though prices are unchanged; mixed shelled, by the car load in bulk 63@64, and prime yellow 64@65. Not much inquiry for Ear Corn. Oats quiet and the offerings are increasing but there is no quotable change in prices; we continue to quote by the car load in bulk, at 40@41 for mixed, and 44@45 for prime white. Rye is scarce and wanted and prices are tending upward; may be quoted at 85@87—cars reported at the outside quotation. Barley is reported moderately act ve, the demand this side of the city stock having been unusually large, but there is no change to make in quotations—80 cts is the ruling price for No. 1 spring.

The attendance at the Exchange this morning was unusually large, and there was considerable active excitement manifested. Following sales were effected:

1 car Rye free in elevator	82
4 " Rye on track	81
4 " Mixed Shelled Corn on track	63
1 " Oats free in elevator	43¾
1 " Mixed Shelled Corn on track	63
2 " Loose-pressed Timothy Hay	$24 00
1 " Tight-pressed Hay at	24 50
1 " Bottom Straw Hay	22 00
1 " Rye	P. T.

GROCERIES—There is but little in the grocery trade to conclude, but is reported free of importunt. Coffees, in the east, although firm are quiet, which is owing to the fact that the interior trade is supplied for the time being and jobbers are now pretty well supplied; importers are still very strong in their views and the stock in Bro. hands is now reported as something like 42,000 or 43,000 bags—90 days ago, it was close on to 200,000 bags. Sugars are reported dull and weak, and in the east refined goods have been marked down; this, however, was generally expected, and consequently occasions no surprise. Molasses dull. Syrups, especially the finer grades, steady. Rice unchanged.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 14; A, 13¾; B, 13; Ex. C, 12¾; C, Yellow, 12¾. Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11½; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, Dry Refined, 12¾@13; 12¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars, same as in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 21; Prime, 20; Good, 19; Fair, 18@18¾. Java, 25@28. Laguayra, 21@23. Mocha, 28. Costa Rica, 21@22. Coffee—S. Dilworth & Co's puree, 22. Lower grades, 21.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Dalzell's, 70. White Honey, do do. Sterling's, 60. Durant's, 70. Brune's, 70; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, choice, 70.

RICE—Solo Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Pepper, 20. Alspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 70. Nutmegs, $1.30.

HAY—Baled is in steady demand and tight pressed sells readily, by the car load, at $24@25.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¼; Green Butcher's, 9¾; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 16@18; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@3 cts.

HONEY—Is in steady demand and prime white clover honey, in good condition, sells readily at 18@20.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

LIME—Ferryboro' white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl. Cleveland, $2.25. Rosedale, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is steady with a fair jobbing trade at $20@21 for Bran; $22@25 for Seconds; $26@28 for Middlings, and $32@35 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—Coming in more freely, and we reduce our quotations to $5.00@5.50 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 (Prime White Lubricating make) 70@72 to the trade, and 75 in a small way. No. 2 quoted at 58@60.

PEANUTS—Ready at 12@13 cts.

POULTRY—We can report a steady demand and regular sales at 55@60 cts per pair for young and 70@75 for old. Turkeys 10@12c.

PROVISIONS—The only new feature to make is an advance in Sugar Cured Hams. Shoulders, 6¾@7. Plain sugar cured shoulders, 9¾; clear side, 9¾; robed sides, 8¾; Breakfast Bacon, 10@11; sugar cured hams, 12½@13. Dried Beef, 16 @18¾. Mess Pork, $14@14¾. Prime kettle Lard, 9¾ in tes; 10 in kegs and 11¾ in pails. Refined Lard, 10¾.

POTATOES—We can report regular sales of Sweets at $3.00@3.50 per bbl for Baltimore and $4.00@4.50 for Jersey.

RAGS—Sales, 6@4¾ cts per lb.

SEED—There is considerable inquiry for Timothy Seed, mostly, however for small lots, but there is no change in prices; $3.50@3.75. Small sales of Clover Seed reported at $7. Flaxseed unchanged, at $1.80.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY Sept. 15, 1871.

The refined market opened up stronger this morning with several sales reported in Philadelphia at a slight advance; this afternoon, telegrams report the feeling easier, and prices if anything a shade lower. Crude was unchanged. Shipments were light, but higher at Oil City than supposed to have been caused by the report that some of the Cleveland buyers had the market again. Upon, the whole, however, the market was dull and in a very unsatisfactory condition, so far at least as Pitt-burgh is concerned, and from all that we can learn. Cleveland is no better off in any respect than Pittsburgh; there is fully as much if not more complaint made by the refiners there as there is here, and it is mainly for the same cause, the high price of crude as compared with refined.

CRUDE.

Pittsburgh deliveries nominally unchanged. Refiner, immediate shipment, $4.00@4.62; Oil City, $4.95@5.00. No sales reported.

REFINED.

September opened this morning at 24¾@24¾, with a large demand from Philadelphia at 24¾, and the 1st half of October is reported as having been sold at 24¾. Market, as already intimated, was reported dull this afternoon.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Anchor, 81 Wagons, account T P Miller		162
Standard O W, account Thos Hackett		382
Brilliant O W, account Bates & G		456
Vista O W, account Thos Hackett		474
Cosmos O W, account Thos Hackett		474
Brilliant O W, account Treat & C		93
Brilliant O W, account J W Jenkins		228
Commercial O W, account J K Barbour		280
Brilliant O W, account J K Barbour		154
Union O W, account Bates & G		80
Riverside O W, account Parker & T		474
Spray O W, account L Hepler		16
Sterling O W, account Bates & G		462
Sterling O W, account Vandergrift & F		474
Model O W, account J Bushnell		308
Star O W, W Stewart		468
Union O W, account Bates & G		222
		5,362

OIL SHIPPED BY PER WEST PENN R. R.

Union Refining Co. 206 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila. 206.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Forsyth Bro. 156 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 420 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 248 bbls refined oil to Warning, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzeneier, K. & Co., 400 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 211 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & 107 Co. bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total..... 1,442 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 12 M.—Crude 12¾c. September 24¾@24¾c. October, first half 24¾c; October and December 24¾c. Little or nothing doing. Weather raining.

5 P. M.—September 24c asked; October 24¾c; November and December 24¾c. Crude 13¾c.

NEW YORK September 15, 12 M.—Market quiet but firm. September 25¾c is asked. Crude market unchanged; nominally 14c; bid 13¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 15, 1 P. M.—Market quiet; offering $4 65@4.70; sales ten cars at $4.65.

TITUSVILLE, September 15, 11:15 A. M.—Market firm; held at $4.50 delivered at Titusville.

OIL CITY, September 15, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet; Lower Creek $4.70 bid; $4.75 asked. Oil City $4.80@4.85 offered; $4.85 asked. Cloudy and raining.

TITUSVILLE, September 15, 11:45 A. M.—Market quiet and firm; prices unchanged from yesterday's quotations.

PARKERS, September 15, 1 P. M.—Market quiet and firm at $4.60; few sales at that.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 15, 1871.

The operations in pig iron during the past week have been fair, mostly small lots for immediate use, and while the market is steady, and the feeling firm, there is little or no change in prices. Following are the reported sales:

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons Mottled White		$31.00 90 ds
300 " Mottled White and Close Gray		34.00 6 mos
100 " No 3 Cold Short		34.00 6 mos
100 " Red Short Gray Forge, at Furnace		30.00 cash
50 " White Iron		30.00 4 mos
100 " Chickies No. 1 Foundry at Furnaces		35.00 cash
100 " Chickies No. 1 Foundry at Furnaces		34.00 cash
240 " Chickies Gray Forge at Furnaces		32.00 cash
50 " B No. 1 Foundry		30.00 4 mos
30 " No. 1 Foundry		30.50 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

800 tons Gray Forge		$34.00 4 mos
300 " Neutral—Strictly Gray		34.00 time
200 " Gray Forge		34.00 4 mos
100 " Medium Gray		33.50 4 mos
400 " Red Short Medium Gray		34.00 6 mos
50 " Red Short Close Gray		33.50 4 mos
200 " Red Short Strictly Gray		34.00 4 mos
100 " Red Short Strictly Gray		34.00 4 mos
100 " Red Short Strictly Gray		34.00 4 mos
100 " Red Short Strictly Gray		34.00 4 mos
100 " Red Short Strictly Gray		33.50 4 mos
100 " Red Short Strictly Gray		34.00 4 mos
200 " Red Short Strictly Gray		34.00 4 mos
200 " Neutral Foundry, from Native Ore		35.00 4 mos

COKE.

300 tons Eastern Mottled and White		$31.50 4 mos
900 " Eastern Mottled and White		31.50 4 mos
300 " Eastern No. 3		33.00 5 mos

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 15.—Consols 93¾; 5-20's '62, 93¾; do '65, 93¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 90¾.

FRANKFORT, September 15.—5-20's '62, 95¾.

BRUSSELS, September 15.—The Bank of Belgium has advanced the rate of discount to 4¾ per cent.

PARIS, September 15.—Rentes 57f 85c. The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 17,300,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, September 15.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9¾d. California wool 12s 9d; spring 10s 10d@11s 3d; winter 11s 7d. Flour 24@27s for western.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling upland 20¾c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $5.00@5.30; common to medium extra $5.20@5.45; good to choice $5.45@7; white western extra $7.05@7.75; St. Louis $6.80@9. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Wheat dull; spring No 2 $1.45; amber red western $1.53@1.55; white western $1.55@1.57; winter amber Illinois $1.48; extra fancy amber Indiana $1.55. Rye advanced; western, spot and to arrive, 90c. Barley and malt dull. Corn dull; western mixed in store 72@73¾c; afloat 73@73¾c; prime western mixed, November, 75c. Oats closed dull; western and Ohio 51c; Western to arrive 51c. Hay firm; $1.10 for shipping; $1.45@1 retail. Hops firm. Coffee firm; Rio 19@19½c; Java 21@23c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9@9½c; Cuba 8¾@10c. Crude petroleum 13¾@14c; refined 24¾. Pork dull; mess $13.40; prime pork $10.00@10.25; prime mess $10.50@10.75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady. Hams 10@12½c; shoulders 6@7½c; middles active; city 8@8¾c. Lard quiet; prime steam 9@9¼c; kettle cried 9¾c. Butter dull; western 10@25c; State 15@28c. Cheese firm at 8@11¾c.

LATEST.—Flour dull at $6.10@6.45 for shipping extras. Wheat dull; spring No. 2 $1.43@1.45; winter red western $1.48@1.52. Rye firm at 90c. Oats heavy at 51@54c. Corn heavy; prime western mixed 72c. Pork strong; February $13.90; May to July $14.25. Lard firm at 9¾@9¾c on spot. Eggs steady at 20@27c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 15, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet at $5.80@6.75.

WHEAT—No 2 spring opened strong and closed lower at $1.15@1.15¾ for cash or September; $1.15¾@1.15¾ for October.

CORN—No 2 mixed 47¾c for cash or September; 47¾@47¾c for October.

OATS—No 2 34@34½c lower at 30¾@30¾c for cash.

RYE—No 2 easier at 83c.

BARLEY—Firm; fall No 2 82c.

HIGHWINES—Stronger at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Easier.

MESS PORK—$12.75.

LARD—8¾c.

DRY SALTED SHOULDERS—8¾c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.25@4.70.

CATTLE—Steady at $2.75@5.85.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 6,000.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs, 6,000.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The market continues active and firm, in sympathy with wool and cotton, under the influence of a good active demand, at advancing prices. Heavy brown sheetings steady and firm at 13@13½c for Atlantic L; fine Pacific for 36 inch standard, 11½c for 30 inch; Indian head 37½c; and 40c for Androscoggin 10-4 sheetings; 16c for Appleton, and 17c for Falls and Pepperell drills, and 11½c for all leading makes of prints, and 10c for Amoskeag. Freeman's and Arnold's, at 14c for fancy, but the latter can still be bought at 9½c. All colored cottons are in improved request, and dress goods, carpets and shawls are having a ready sale at full prices. The importations are large, being for this week $3,467,827, and thrown upon market $3,670,000. Fancy cassimeres, contrary to expectations, are reduced in price, yet three million pounds of wool have been taken out of the market to go to Canada in bond.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Beeves: receipts 1,100, making 4,362 since Monday, against 4,100 for same time last week. Market dull and weaker for light common cattle; the sales include ten cars of good Kentucky steers at 11@12c; 22 cars fair Illinois 11c; 14 cars poor to medium 10@10½c; 4 cars common Missouri cattle 9@10c, and 5 cars Texans 7½@8c.

Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,800, making 21,200 since Monday, against 17,675 for same time last week; market slow; 4¾@6¾c per pound for sheep and 6@8¾c for lambs; all weak lots. Hogs: receipts 1,800, making 16,000 since Monday, against 15,000 for same time last week; market steady; 4¾@5¾c for live and 6@7c for dressed, with sales of 1 car Michigan at 5¾c; 4¾c; one car State 5c, and one car do very choice 5¾c.

BUFFALO, September 15.—Cattle receipts 2,173 head making 7,701 head or 452 cars against 503 same time last week. Late arrivals shipped forward on through account. Sales of 3 cars Canadas, 1,200 lbs at $4.75@5.00. Sheep: receipts 181 head, making 13,175 head for week. Market closes dull and inactive with unchanged prices; sales of 673 Michigan, weight 82 lbs at $5.12½; 39 Canada lambs, 69 to 76 lbs at $6.00. Hogs: receipts 2,117 head, making 12,653 head for week. Market steady and unchanged. Sales of 302 at $4.40@4.62½ for fair to good.

ALBANY, September 15.—Cattle opened with but little activity; the receipts were 25 car loads short of last week; average quality much inferior. Sales at an advance of ¼ cent a pound, range 5¼@6¾c. Supply of sheep and lambs abundant; market fully ¾c lower. Sheep firm; quality about the same as last week; sheep 4¼@6¼c. Lambs 6¾@7¼c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 15.—Cotton steady; low middling 19½@19¾c. Flour firm; family $5.85@6. Wheat scarce and firm and higher; red by sample, $1.22@1.24. Corn firm, 53c; sales advanced to 53@53½c. Oats firm. Provisions and oil unchanged. Provisions open quiet but closed strong and all articles are higher; holders not offering only to a limited extent. Pork sold at $12.62; $12.75 asked. Bulk meats wanted: 5¾c for shoulders; 6¾@6¾c for sides. Bacon wanted at 6¾c for shoulders; 7¾@7¾c for sides. Hogs active and advanced to $4.50@4.80. Whisky firm 90c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 15.—Tobacco firm and strong; sales of 150 hhds. lugs, $7.00@8.00; low to medium leaf, $8.25@13.50. Bagging quiet. Cotton strong; middling, 20c. Flour firm; extra family, $5.75. Wheat steady; prime to choice, $1.18@1.20. Corn firm; choice; 56c in bulk. Oats firm, at 36c in bulk; prime at 70c. Mess pork firm; $12.50@13.00 for order lots. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6¾c; sides, 8¾c; clear rib, 7¾c; do clear, 7½c. Lard, 9¾@10¾c. Hams firm; S. C. 14½c packed. Whisky steady at 91c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 15.—Flour: extra spring $5.40@5.50; choice $5.80@6.25. Wheat: No. 2 steady at $1.19@1.20 for cash and September; No. 1 steady at $1.20. Oats: No. 2 31c. Corn: No 2 mixed scarce at 48c. Rye: No. 1 firm at 64c. Barley: No 2 firm at 65¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 15.—Flour firm; western family $7.25@8. Wheat dull. Corn dull; mixed western, 52c. Oats firm at 40@ 55c. Mess pork firm at $14. Hams 15¾@16¾c. Lard 10@10¾c. Butter firm; fair to prime western 18@24c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 15.—Wheat dull; No 1 red winter $1.35; No 2 $1.32. Corn firmer and better; No 1 at 57c. Oats dull and heavy, firm and 36c better at 33½c; seller September 33c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 15.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; extra white Michigan $1.45; No. 1 red $1.35. Corn dull; high mixed 56¾c. Oats firm and a shade better; No. 1 40c; No. 2 37c; Michigan 38@38½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—Sugar firm at 11@11¼c. Molasses: no market. Coffee: there is no stock. Cotton firm; good ordinary 17¾ @18¼c; low middling 18¾@19c; middling 20¼c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 15.—Wheat dull; extra $1.45; No. 1 white $1.40@1.41¾. Corn dull at 57c. Oats firm and steady at 35c.

CHARLESTON, September 15.—Cotton firm at 19¼c.

MOBILE, September 15.—Cotton firm at 19¼c.

GALVESTON, September 15.—Cotton; good ordinary 17c.

NASHVILLE, September 15.—Cotton firm; low middling 18¼@18¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Sept. 16.—9 cars metal. Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 4 do do, Hays & Gayley; 1 pkg, Reese, Coyle & Co; 3 do do, Zur & Co; 3 do do, McKnight & Co; 1 do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Everson, Frazon & Co; 1 do do, Irish, M Stone; 15 bbls wine, N Young; 850 staves, Langcamp & Son; 20 bbls apples, W J Steel & Bro; 2 bbls eggs, 2 kgs butter, J Read & M; 1 bbl do, 9 bbls eggs, 3 bbls eggs, 3 bbls apples, 1 keg butter, P Duff & Son; 2 bbls pappa, J A Graff; 3 tubs cheese, J Daub; 15 bbls apples, 2 tubs eggs, Woodworth & D; 72 do apples, 2 do quinces, 5 do onions, Voig., Mahood & Co; 3 car chairs, W Whiting; 144 w s shooks, Woodwell & Sun; 106 bxs grapes, 10 bbls apples, Houck, Jamison & Co; 10 bbls apples, 3 do do, Hay & Co; 2 bbls chairs, Espy & Son; 82 bales hay, O H Allenter; 109 kegs tar, J Henderson & Bro; 160 bbls lime, J Mussleman; 325 cakes copper, O Hughes & Co; 1 car shingles, McQuewan & Douglass; 1 do shingles, B Schmidt & Co; 200 kegs nails, New England, B Bent & Co; 2 bxs mdse, G Akelly; 9 bbls eggs, J A Graff; 20 bdls spokes, Thos Hare Bro; 25 bxs starch, S Ewart & Co; 75 bxs mdse, H Fahnestock & Co; 30 bdls shovels, Logan & Gregg; 76 bxs cheese, 75 bxs crates starch, Watt, Lang & Co; 25 bxs do, Schomaker & Co; 10 crates, 5 bbls quercitron, J J Pettit & Co; 281 bdls paper, House, H & Co; 13 crates grapes, Steel Bro; 90 pcs pipe, W Hutchinson; 91 bdls paper, Fayette Mf'g Co; 1 car brick, Carnagie & Wisman.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, September 15.—1 car spelter, Moorhead & Co; 1 do middlings, Bricker & Co; 81 bbls and 10 sks onions, 50 do oats, 5 do seed, Small; 5 bdls broom corn, Wright & Co; 40 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 car shorts, Schomaker & Co; 50 bgs seed, S Hare & Son; 31 do do, Jas Mills & Son; 100 do do, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 6 bxs soap, S Deep; 6 bdls peas, 3 kegs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 7 bbls hams, J P Hanna & Co; 10 bxs tea, Fusi Yama Tea Co; 5 bbls alcohol, B L Fahnestock & Co; 20 bbls spirits, J McClintock & Co; 1 brake, F Ferett; 2 do do, 2 do gin, J W Johnston; 26 bxs soap, J S Patterson & Son; 6 do do, A D Johnston; 6 do do, Proctor; 22 bbls ale, Callery & Co; 1 car corn, Laing & McKallip; 12 bbls apples, H Riddle & Son; 400 sacks flour, Jenkins; 14 do do, Gordier & Co; 6 do do, Lob, Son & Co; 15 do do, W H Graff & Co; 15 do do, 1 car w melons, H Rea Jr; 4 hhds tobacco, J W Taylor; 30 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 29 bxs grapes, Woodworth & D; 49 do w glass, C Himsen & Son; 15 doz brooms, Chas Myers; 1 ck cheese, Bellstein Bro; 50 bxs candles, Johnston & C; 2 cars oats, Scott & Gisal; 1 do do, Dorrington Bro; 1 car hay, R Knox & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD, September 15.—1 bbl eggs, H Riddle & Son; 1 car corn, in bulk, Dan'l Wallace; 29 sks barley, 75 do oats, Fred Schields; 75 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 3 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 71 bgs barley, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 2 bbls flour, Anderson & F; 1 car bulk rye, J H Stauthers; 363 bush wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 40 bales hay, John Secrist & Co; 15 bbls flour, 140 sks do, S Lindsay, Jr & Co; 200 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 900 bush wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 24 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills Co; 1 car rye, in bulk, W H Graff & Co; 3 do baled hay, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 1 do bulk oats, Shoemaker & Co; 50 bbls flour, 200 sks do, Clark, Wilson & Co; 1,951 bdls paper, McElroy & Co; 1 car hay, Taylor, H & Co; 54 tons pig iron, Loomis & Collard; 25 bbls whisky, Schmidt & Friday; 50 bxs candles, Arbuckles & Co; 20 bbls spirits, Fred Gwens; 35 tons hams, James H Parker; 635 pcs and 25 tcs hams, E H Meyers & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, September 15.—1 bbl eggs, W B Ross & Son; 207 gails s ware, Jos McKee; 5 doz brooms, J Kohen; 6 pkgs butter, 5 do eggs, H Lenz; 4 do do, 4 do butter, M Mennick; 2 do do, 2 do eggs, W & J Carson; 2 do do, Beckfield & Niehouse; 2 do do, R & A Corson; 1 do do, Hall & Spear; 3 do do, Jas H Moore; 2 bbls onions, S Ifrell; 1 car staves, Kalya & R; 1 do lumber, O H Cook; 7 hides, Lippe & Weise; 3 cars metal, Lewis, Bailey & D; 1 do do, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 2 cars lumber, Grush, R & Co; 1 car flaxseed, M B Suydam; 45 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 3 do flaxseed, M B Suydam; 1 do oats, M Steel & Son; 1 do flaxseed, Thompson & Lyons; 2 bbls wine D Keller; 20 do do, Geo Schmidt; 2 bbls whisky, F Andriesen; 44 chairs, J Bernhard; 15 cases tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 1 car lumber, McKirdy & McGinnis; 1 do do, J B Ingham; 1 do do, W Peoples.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, Sept. 15.—32 bbls whitening; 16 bxs tin, T H Nevin & Co; 15 bbls oil tar, 2 casks potash, Schoonmaker & Son; 7 bdls hides, Lappe, F & Co; 45 bbls s potatoes, F Owens; 5 bxs mdse, Stevenson & C; 2 bales carpet, A Grasselli; 5 kegs soda, H & Carson; 3 bxs shoes, W Habar.

Local.—8 bgs onions, W Welsh & Do; 1 bbl apples, Bartley Bro; 30 bbls tar, G W McGraw; 9 sks rags, Frazier & M; 155 bdls sheet iron, Rogers & R; 5½ bbls tar, D Bly & Co; 13 bgs oats, Adams & Knox.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, September 15.—2 cars stone, Harrison & Bro; 3 do do, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 car metal, H Woodsides; 1 do do, John Moorhead; 2 do lumber, G W Rigden & Co.

GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY.

HOME NEWS.

The Westinghouse Air Brake.—It is a noteworthy triumph of Pittsburgh inventive genius and creditable to our Pittsburgh manufacturers, as well, that a large order from London was received for these brakes by the company yesterday.

Railroad Accident.—An engine and four cars laden with coke, ran over an embankment on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, at Aspsville yesterday morning. The engineer and fireman were both scalded seriously, and trains were delayed for some hours. The track was finally cleared, however, and trains can now pass that point without being detained.

Letters held for postage, September 15, 1871: Gay, Jane, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c.
George, Mrs. Margaret, Blairsville, Pa., 3c.
Hunt, Mrs. C. A., Clarion, Pa., 3c.
Thompson, John, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.
Welsh, John, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c.
Wilson, Mrs. Sarah, Stoughton, Wis., 3c.
Williams, Wm., Stoughton, Wis., 3c.
Knight & Shanhan, Petersburg, Ind., 3c.

Attachment Issued—in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Carl Grosier, of the firm of G. H. Grogan & Co., liquor merchants, an attachment was issued for Joseph O'Neil, who, as set forth under oath by Mr. Carl Grosier, is indebted to the said firm in the sum of $543, and is about to remove his property and go to Europe, leaving some of his creditors in the lurch. The following named persons are summoned as garnishees: A. P. Grosier, Thomas Murray, David Devore, Lee Troxell, John Higgins, Wm. Berry, Jas. Callaher, Martin Kirk, Mrs. Woodhouse, D. Herbert and A. Mallett.

A Boy Robber.

Property consisting of three hundred dollars in currency, a watch worth $100, jewelry valued at $100 and $30 in coin was stolen from Luigi Favili's residence on Strawberry alley, on Thursday night. Favili, who keeps a fruit stand on Sixth street, believes that the articles were taken from the house by a boy whom he had had for some time in his employ, and who has been making his home with his employer. The boy went home at an early hour, at about twelve o'clock, Favili returned to his home, he found that the house had been sacked, and that the valuables aforesaid had both disappeared. The youth is supposed to have left on a Western train, and Favili started yesterday in pursuit.

The Jewish New Year.

Yesterday, at sundown, the Jewish New Year, 5633, commenced. It is the beginning of the civil year as distinguished from the ecclesiastical, which commences at the coming in of the Passover holidays. "Tishri," which is the name of the new month just about entering, is a Persian word, signifying "beginning" or "first." The festival is in Hebrew called "Rosh Hashina," a meaning literally "Head of the Year," and its celebration is instituted by special Biblical injunction (Lev. 23, 24) to commemorate a period, translated, said to be the time of the creation of the world.

In Jewish prayer books the day is also called "Yom Hazikaron," "Day of Memorial," and "Yom Sikaron," "Day of Remembrance." The reason being that on this day the Divine Judge, when the sun enters the first point in Libra, the festival is celebrated by the Jews as a Day of Judgment, when the actions of all nations are weighed and fates decided, for the ensuing year.

"The Paper" Claims.

Yesterday David Reed, Esq., who was appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas, to audit *The Paper* claims, and distribute the funds paid into Court by the Sheriff on *fi. fa.* No. 179, June T., 1871, completed his report. From the document, which contains many voluminous items, it appears that the dozen of execution creditors appeared and obtained the funds—first, those who have executions upon judgments obtained against the paper in the name of the Pittsburgh Printing Paper Publishing Co.; second, those who have executions upon judgments obtained before Aldermen. The "Lone Star" and two kinds of "fluid" are those issued upon the judgments obtained against A. M. Gibson & Co., and second, those against the Pittsburgh Paper Printing Paper Publishing Co.

The total amount realized from the sale of *The Paper* effects was $13,653.18, from which the Sheriff's costs of $289.18, and rent and Prothonotary fees amounting to $1,246.89, leaving the net amount for distribution among creditors $12,106.25.

Under the rule of Court the report remains with Mr. Reed ten days for exceptions. If they are not filed in that time, the money will be paid.

Another Jewelry Robbery.

The store of Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., jewelers on Fifth avenue, was burglariously entered on Thursday, and goods to the amount of $1,000 in value taken. The articles stolen consisted entirely of watch movements, and were taken from the safe in the back part of the establishment. It is thought that the robbery must have been done in open day by some one who entered the store while the safe was open and seen the goods in a package which had just arrived from the manufactory, appropriated it, and went their way. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police, but as yet no clue has been obtained that would lead to the apprehension of the thief.

The movements were of the (Raymond) Elgin make, and were procured from the Elgin Company for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The face of each time piece has upon it the inscription, "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," and they can therefore be easily identified if discovered.

The firm of Messrs. Reed & Co. offer a reward of $100 for the return of the goods and no questions asked. As they cannot be safely used by the thieves, they would do well to accept this offer.

Deserved Compliment.

The Bellaire, Ohio, *Independent* speaks in the following complimentary manner: "What an admirable set of men those who are managing the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad. How considerate, not only for the traveling public, but for the noble men in their employ. An engineer or firemen is sick at a certain point on the road. Down comes an order from Superintendent Thomas: 'Mr. —— is very sick at ——. Don't wait; stop any more than possible at that point, as the noise disturbs him. Another: 'The American Bible Society had presented us with a number of Bibles. They will be put in our coaches. You will take good care of them.' Some time ago a telegram was received at the Bellaire office summoning a fireman in the employ of the road to the deathbed of a near relative up at Wellsville. The telegram reached here in time for the next express, when the sun enters the first point in Libra, the festival is celebrated by the Jews as a Day of Judgment, when the actions of all nations are weighed and fates decided, for the ensuing year.

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Riverside Park.

The *Chronicle* yesterday contained the following appropriate notice of the action of the Allegheny Council on the Riverside Park project: The Allegheny Councils did a good thing last night in instructing the Park Commissioners to take measures for establishing a public park at the riverside, south of South avenue, and west of School street. This will be an important addition to the attractions of the already attractive city, and the action of Councils shows that the people on the north side are up with the times and fully realize the benefits that accrue from them, in a pecuniary as well as aesthetic point of view, by the establishment of Parks *for the people* of convenient and easy accessibility.

A beautiful system of Parks and drives will be established when this park is finished. The visitor from Pittsburgh can drive across the Suspension bridge, up Federal street and around the present Parks, then westward along North avenue or Ridge avenue, to Allegheny avenue, to Riverside Park and eastward through the Park and by the way of South avenue and Robinson street (which will become a magnificent boulevard shaded with trees) back to the bridge. When the Smithfield street triple truss bridge is finished, connecting the Pittsburgh Point with Allegheny avenue, and the Duquesne Park is established as above, the circuit in addition will be made to the grand system, a system of which Pittsburgh and Allegheny may both be proud. The working class of both cities will find the facilities can easily and without expense reach these parks, and in the long summer evenings, enjoy the music, witness the boat races, and inhale the fresh and invigorating air, that sweeps from the gorges of the hills that bound our three beautiful rivers.

MANSFIELD SAVINGS BANK.

Application for Charter of Incorporation.

Yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas an application was presented by Messrs. Mansfield B. Brown, W. J. Ford, J. R. Lewis, Rev. George K. Osmond, and others, members of an association to be known as the "Mansfield Savings Bank," of the village of Mansfield, Allegheny county, for a charter of incorporation under the name, style and title aforesaid.

The Court ordered that the petition be filed in the office of the Prothonotary and that notice be published according to law, and that the charter would be granted at the next term of Court, unless exceptions be filed in proper time.

A LAWYER IN TROUBLE.

A Prominent Member of the Bar Elected to Defend Against a Charge of Adultery.

A prominent member of the bar of this county has had the misfortune to become the defendant in an adultery case. An information charging him with that offence was made yesterday before an Alderman of the city. The accused appeared before the Magistrate last evening and gave bail for his appearance at a hearing, which, in the event of failure to accomplish a "settlement," will take place this afternoon. It is asserted by the defendant that this is an outrageous attempt to levy black mail, and that he will permit the case to go through the criminal court rather than pay a dollar. Viewing the thing in this light, we do not feel inclined to publish the names of the parties, except in the event of the case being sent to the Grand Jury.

THE MAYOR'S PERQUISITES.

A Legal View of the Mayor's Right to Receive Costs.

At a recent meeting of City Councils a resolution passed both branches, authorizing the appointment of a Special Committee, two from Select Council and three from Common Council, to examine into the matter of the compensation of the Mayor. On the part of Select Council Messrs. Haddell and Edwards were appointed on said committee. In Common Council no appointments have been made. It is probable that the Committee will be completed at the next meeting, when they will at once commence investigations with a view to ascertain the amount of the Mayor's perquisites, in order to report to Councils upon the subject of a fair compensation to the head of our municipal government.

Certain hints dropped yesterday by an able lawyer who has taken a deep interest in the matter, we are led to believe that an interesting question will be raised regarding the authority of the Mayor to tax costs in cases which come before him. The gentleman referred to states that after having carefully examined the consolidation act, he is convinced that the Mayor has no right to take the costs—in fact, that he is only entitled to the salary fixed by the act of consolidation.

Should it turn out that the legal gentleman is correct in the premises, we may look for a legal fight on the question of disgorgement, the like of which never before occurred in the city of the country. And then the office of Mayor would not possess the rare attractions that seem to belong to it at present.

THE PRESIDENT.

Returning from the Oil Regions—His Reception Along the Line—Enthusiasm of the People—Welcome Everywhere—Arrival in the City—A Quiet Entrance—Brief Stay—Departure in Special Train—With Relations to "Little Washington."

President Grant unexpectedly arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. In accordance with the original programme, as announced by our correspondent, he did not expect to pass through until this afternoon but after a thorough inspection of the oil regions, he became anxious to return, signifying his desires to the Committee on Arrangements at Franklin. After the formal reception there, a telegram was sent by Hon. G. W. Gilfillan to the city for a special train, and in response thereto, John M. King, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Road, with Col. J. J. Lawrence, secured "The Directors' Car" and proceeded with it to Franklin. Yesterday morning the Presidential party, consisting of the President and Mrs. Grant, Ulysses, Jesse and Nellie, and the family nurse, started about nine o'clock from the Franklin depot for this special train, to which a second car had been attached for the officials of the road, Press representatives, &c. The President and his party had the entire use of the "Directors' Car." Perhaps our lady readers would feel interested in learning something of the personal appearance of the ladies of the party. We, Grant's wife is a middle-aged lady, a little inclined to embonpoint, matronly and gentle in manners. She seems at one whose tastes and habits are more domestic than public, and she was evidently not displeased to be in her own private car, and to be relieved from the overskirt with lace trimmings, the rich silk and gloves trimmed with lace braid and fringe, black hat with velvet trimmings and feather. Jet jewelry with neck tie.

Nellie Grant, a beautiful looking girl of fine complexion, plump and rosy, and regular features. She wore a black silk dress with bright stripes of red running in rows of fluting of the same; same trimmings on her sleeves; long shawl; straw hat, black veil; white collar and cuffs with large gold-stone buttons.

The President said he was traveling as a private citizen and desired no demonstration, preferring a quiet trip to the excitement of formal receptions. This, however, did not prevent the people from expressing their respect for their Chief Magistrate, and an immense throng gathered at the depot to bid him farewell. There was no speech-making, however, and nothing formal in the adieu as the train moved out of the depot, but the enthusiastic multitude collected their feelings.

The train was in charge of Dispatcher Mr. R. B. Lawson, who temporarily assumed the role of conductor. At the locomotive lever, engineer John McGinigis had control. Aside from Superintendent King, Col. Lawrence and the correspondents there were no attendants, nothing in the surroundings to indicate that it was a excursion of a private gentleman—save when the stations were reached, and then a scramble for autographs took place. Each of these, Emlenton and Brady's Bend and Parker's Landing and Kittanning, there was a halt for a few moments, and the people came out upon the platform, but refrained from speaking.

The crowds gathered at each place represented the best portion of the people and exhibited every evidence of enthusiasm, but were actuated solely in testifying their respect by welcoming the honored one, with clamors for a speech. At Parker's Landing, Brady's Bend and Kittanning special receptions were usually large and seemed to comprise the entire population of each place. At Kittanning, the masses had been augmented, and while the train halted, music lent an additional inspiration to the scene. The route throughout was thus accomplished rapidly, only at such bounds when the utmost powers of enthusiasm of the people were exhausted.

After leaving Kittanning no more stoppages were made until the train quietly rounded into the Union Depot, there in deference to the repeated wishes of the President, the usually attendant crowds of curious people were kept back, but quite a number availed themselves of the privilege to personally present their regard to the distinguished visitor.

The car in which the party remained was detached off to a side track, at the upper end of the depot, and for a time all was still. But it was known to but a limited circle of the initiated, the crowd was not large, but as the moments flew by the assemblage swelled, and the number about the center of attraction began rapidly to increase. By this time everything was in readiness and the Philadelphia & Erie locomotive—the two forming the special train—moved out of the depot about twenty minutes to 6 o'clock, in advance of the other over the Pan Handle road, in the direction of "Little Washington," where the President goes to visit his relatives. As the train was moving off the President came out on the rear platform, which was the signal for a general cheering. The train—finally a clear road—proceeded on its way rapidly, and as will be seen by the following "special" arrived on time at its destination.

WASHINGTON, September 15, 1871.

President Grant and family reached here this evening by special train over the "Pan handle" and Chartiers roads. They will remain several days, and are, while here, the guests of Postmaster General W. Wilkins. Reception expected Monday evening.

It is hardly probable, however, that the President will remain for that protracted reception, as he is desirous of finishing the trip as soon as possible. In conversation with him, he learned that it was his intention to remain in Little Washington over Sabbath, returning over the Chartiers road to Mansfield, where connection will be made with the Cincinnati Express, over the Panhandle to Cincinnati. He we will remain there a few days in order to visit his relatives, and a tour to Galena, his "old home" as he seems fondly to designate it. From Galena he goes directly to Long Branch, where the party will return to Washington, when possibly they will remain over in our city for several hours. They expect to be met by the Governor and staff, but as yet have not manifested any willingness to be "formally received." The President evidently prefers to treat with the people as one of themselves—a private American citizen. He expresses great pleasure with what he saw on the journey, and is quite free in conversation in regard to the wonderful "Oil Country" of which he had heard so much. The trip, evidently, will be a quiet, and interesting trip to him, as it has been one of pleasure to the citizens, irrespective of party, who testified in such a public manner to pay respect to our Chief Magistrate.

AID FOR CUBA.

A Recruiting Officer for the Army of the Rebligerents, in the City—An Official After him.

We were called into Alpin yesterday afternoon by Mr. Wm. Stratton, of the Secret Service of the U. S. Treasury Department, from whom we learn that Col. John M. Young, formerly a Major in the United States Army, and now holding a commission in the Cuban army, was in the city yesterday, and probably is at present secreted in the neighborhood. The colonel is engaged in the business of recruiting men for the fitting out of an expedition in aid of the army of the Cuban belligerents, and has, for some time, been going back and forth through the west for that purpose. He was recently at St. Louis, from which place he went to Chicago, where Mr. Stratton, who had been detailed by the Department, got track of him. From there he was traced to Corry, Erie, and finally to the city. He was here yesterday morning, and procured four recruits, all of whom were foreigners. Since then he has been lost sight of. The *modus operandi* by which the Colonel does his business is described to us to be in this wise. The individual that is desired to enlist in the service, if he be a man that is supposed to be worthy of confidence, is informed of what is wanted of him, and if he agrees to enter the service, he signs a contract with Col. Young, binding himself to work on a sugar plantation or cane farm, or other work that may be required of him. By this contract the neutrality laws are not broken in the letter, though they are evidently violated in the spirit.

Col. Young was connected with the expedition fitted out at Montreal some time since, but was unsuccessful in his attempt to run it. He was also at one time owner of a gunboat, fitted out, for the purpose of aiding the Cuban cause, but was unsuccessful in that, too, for the destruction of naval vessels by the use of nitro glycerine. This vessel fell into the hands of government officers, and being claimed by the Spanish authorities, was passed into their possession.

The Colonel is described as a man of medium height, perhaps thirty-five years of age, of rather prepossessing appearance and affable in his address. A daring adventurer with a fine disgust for anything that savors of cowardice, or any one tainted with fear. He has participated in this campaign with whom it is thought he may be at present.

MERCHANT SWINDLERS.

A Water Street Commission Firm Abscond to Avoid Suit—They Leave Numerous Creditors to "Whistle" for Large Amounts.

The fraudulent transactions of a late firm of Commission merchants on Water street came to light recently through a number of informations made before one of our city magistrates by various persons who had been victimized. It appears that the firm occupied a house on the street mentioned about two years ago, and launched out extensively, buying largely from a number of our principal wholesale grocers. One of the grocers to whom the new firm were indebted to the extent of several hundred dollars became suspicious and employed a detective to watch the movements of the suspected merchants. But about the time the detective was preparing to "work up" his case he one fine morning found the establishment closed. This fact being communicated to the grocer he at once made information before a magistrate, charging the merchants with removing goods with intent to defraud creditors. This charge was followed by others of a similar character, but before measures could be taken to secure the arrest of the accused, the victims learned to their sorrow that the swindlers had escaped, or, in other words, that they had removed to another State. It is said that during their brief business career on Water street, extending over a period of about seven months, these swindler commission merchants cheated their creditors out of not less than twenty thousand dollars. We learn that measures are on foot to bring them back, in which case they will receive all the punishment authorized by the statutes in such cases made and provided. The members of the firm, unlike the bogus "Blanchard & Co.," of whose transactions we some time ago published an account, were well and favorably known in business circles, and hence were more successful in their dishonest schemes than the latter "confidence" firm, who were strangers.

LARGE EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Superintendent of a Lumber Yard Absconds with Three Thousand Dollars of His Employer's Money.

Mr. Henry Brown, a lumber merchant in Lawrenceville is manifesting considerable solicitude concerning the present whereabouts of one David Miller, who was lately in his employ in the capacity of agent or superintendent. So anxious has Mr. Brown become about his late employe that he has employed detectives to ferret him out. But the object of his anxiety has thus far eluded the officers, and rumor has it that he has emigrated to California. The explanation of Mr. Brown's trouble is found in an information which he made before Alderman McMasters charging Miller with embezzlement, in which it is alleged that he did embezzle funds to the amount of seven hundred dollars. Mr. Brown, it appears, has for some time suspected his agent for dishonestly appropriating money, and has kept a watch upon him. At the time of making the information the prosecutor was convinced beyond a doubt that his losses would reach the sum charged to have been embezzled. The agent got wind of the suspicions against him and made good his escape. Since his departure the accounts at the lumber yard have undergone a further investigation, which discloses a deficit in the cash of not less than three thousand dollars.

The Magistrate issued a warrant, and the officer into whose hands the same had been placed learned that the accused was in Greensburg. He visited that place and there learned that Miller had made a flying visit to the town, but had not been seen there for several days prior to the arrival of the officer. The officer learned from another source that his man had gone to California.

BREVITIES.

GRANT.
SMITH.
"LITTLE WASHINGTON."
DREARY, disagreeable weather.
INDIANA girls weighing less than 172 are called "Sissy."
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN is to be a summer resort next year.
THE South Pittsburgh public schools will open on Monday.
A BLACK bug of a species never before seen is eating the corn.
THE ties that connect business men with the public—advertise.
The Patriot Hen is the name of a new weekly paper in Wisconsin.
ALASKA has received the first flock of sheep, sent there on a speculation.
THE hum of the mosquito is added to the parlor music, of an evening.
THE question of the Mayor's perquisites will soon become a leading topic.
JACOB REESE is added to the Vigilance Committee of the Fourteenth ward.
BE sure and read the announcement of Harper Brothers, New Publication, on first page.
IN dull seasons the liberal advertiser meets with greater success that his non-advertising neighbor.
THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS will find a notice concerning them in another column. All are invited to the School House this evening.
THE REPUBLICANS of the 6th Ward, Pittsburgh, will meet this Saturday evening at the Ann street School House. Every Republican of the Ward should be there.
M'LLE CHRISTINE NILSSON will give one concert at Library Hall on Wednesday evening the 27th inst. For terms of seats &c, see advertisement in amusement column.
A MAN, while putting brakes on a freight train at Altoona Friday night at six o'clock on the Pennsylvania railroad, was killed by one of the cars passing over him. We could not learn his name.
A WESTERN bummer lately put himself to bed on the steps of a church, and, trying to prevent a quiet trip to the excitement of formal receptions. This, however, did not prevent the people from expressing their respect for their Chief Magistrate, and an immense throng gathered at the depot to bid him farewell. There was no speech-making, however, and nothing formal in the adieu as the train moved out of the depot, but the enthusiastic multitude collected their feelings.
THE train was in charge of Dispatcher Mr. R. B. Lawson, who temporarily assumed the role of conductor. At the locomotive lever, engineer John McGinigis had control. Aside from Superintendent King, Col. Lawrence and the correspondents there were no attendants, nothing in the surroundings to indicate that it was a excursion of a private gentleman—save when the stations were reached, and then a scramble for autographs took place. Each of these, Emlenton and Brady's Bend and Parker's Landing and Kittanning, there was a halt for a few moments, and the people came out upon the platform, but refrained from speaking.
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A YOUNG man named Woods had his hand severely injured while at work in the planing mill of French & Wells. While attending to a spring steel hammer, a fragment of it broke off, striking him on the hand, and cutting it badly, and it was with considerable difficulty that Dr. Hamilton stopped the hemorrhage.
THE REGATTA which takes place at Belvidere, Lake Erie, commences on the 20th inst., between the hours of four and six o'clock, promises to be a very interesting and pleasant affair. The course is about four miles, and four oared crews entered and others to enter. The prizes are two silver gobiets and a set of oars.
THE present style of shoes is crippling the women of our day. Ladies' shoemakers say there is hardly a young woman now who reaches the age of twenty-five, but has bunions, callosities, corns and enlarged joints; and that the crop of ornaments developed within the last four five years is astonishing and pitiful.
THE higher classes of colored society were all agog with excitement on Thursday evening, the occasion of a reception at the marriage of Mr. John Hill to Miss Fannie Oliver, which took place at the A. M. E. Church on the corner of Elm street and Wylie avenue. The attendance was very large and fashionable, much display being made in dress. The bride was attended by Miss Lizzie Oliver and George Lovett, with whom she had resided. We wish the happy couple much joy.
PERSONAL stands first on the list of exports from the United States. The total value of the exports last year summed up nearly $500,000,000, of petroleum to the amount of $30,000,000. Adults, in the above statement conveys some idea of the value of our resources. Here is an article secondary to our great inherent wealth, and yet, according to the report of the Bureau of Statistics, its value of the amount exported is only exceeded by that of the breadstuffs and cotton exported.
S. A. MCCLUNG, Esq., met with quite a serious accident Thursday evening. He was passing on ground floor of the Leader building, when boys were pitching "quoits," and he happened to cross between the stakes, was struck with one of the "quoits" and knocked, the boys had just pitched. The quoit struck him on the side of the head, knocking him senseless and inflicting a severe gash, from which the blood flowed profusely. A physician was quickly summoned, and in a short time he was restored to consciousness and then taken home, where the wound was dressed. He is able to be about again.

ATTENTION!

Workingmen, Clerks and Merchants.

Those beautiful grounds heretofore owned and occupied by the late Captain T. J. Brereton, in Lawrenceville, adjoining Thirty-third street, comprising nearly forty acres, the same will be laid into 300 building lots of various sizes, ranging from 22x100 feet to quarter and half acre lots.

Of the vast amount of real estate in and out of the city, this is undoubtedly some of the most desirable now offered to the public. Situated in the Thirty-fourth ward, the very center of a growing city, easy of access. The cars of the Penn Street Passenger Railway every two minutes within two squares, Lawrenceville station, on the Penna. R. R., where all accommodation trains stop, is adjoining this property, the Central Passenger R. R., to Minersville, it is but five squares distant. Liberty street, another means of direct access, is now paved for the Thirty-third street, the entrance to these grounds.

Brereton avenue, of 60 feet width, running through the whole of the property, will soon be connected with Liberty street at Morton street, near the Roundhouse of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A magnificent iron bridge will be built to cross all their tracks, and thus connect Brereton avenue with Central avenue and Penn street. Another and very important advantage which these lots possess over many others now offered for sale, is that the purchaser will not be required to *come from any business portion of the city, walk home and not depend on Railroad trains, as you are compelled to do when living so far out from the city, and where a delay of but a single minute after time compels you to remain in the city over night.*

There are very important considerations to a working man or business man, and should be well regarded by the same in the choice of premises, gas but a few squares distant, good schools and churches in the immediate neighborhood, and last, but not least, these lots are in a clear and pure atmosphere, most of them covered with beautiful shade and fruit trees, and the water supply is good. Lots of this size are now sold for, three and four miles away from the city.

That handsome Italian Gate House at the entrance of "Brereton," will also be sold with about ¼ acre of ground. Sale will take place on Wednesday, September 20th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Here now is an opportunity to obtain a home on long and easy terms, at a *low price*. Deed delivered immediately after sale. Title undisputable.

T. & S.

Military.

The Adjutant General has been officially informed of the formation of the annual companies of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and the officers selected to command them:

Dunc Karns Rifles, Freeport, Armstrong county. Captain, Andrew E. Warner; First Lieutenant, James H. Bayburn; Second Lieutenant, David S. Wallace.

Russell Zouaves, Hill Valley, Huntingdon county. Captain, W. L. Spangler; First Lieutenant, D. C. Fleck; Second Lieutenant, H. T. Quearry.

Philipsburg Zouaves, Phillipsburgh, Centre county. Captain, George R. Ziegler; First Lieutenant, Alex. D. Tanyer, Second Lieutenant, Henry C. Warfel.

New Dress Goods.

Magnificent stock and *real* bargains, at the first grand opening of the great dry goods store of

McKEE, MURPHY & Co.,
59 Market street.

O. N. A.

George W. Biggs' Jewelry Store is No. 159 Smithfield street.

Moorhead's.

Drop into Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street, to-day, and look at the new styles.

Ladies, before you buy, see the latest fashion novelties at Moorhead's! Do so this afternoon while out shopping.

A fresh fall stock of trimmings and fancy dress goods for the ladies at Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

Before deciding upon "what shall we want" the coming season, ladies, call in at Moorheads, No. 81 Market street.

No finer assortment of trimmings and millinery goods than that just received at Moorhead's No. 81 Market street.

O. N. A.

Don't buy your alpacas until you have seen this great opening at the great dry goods store of

McKEE, MURPHY & Co.,
59 Market street.

If you wish to be sure in getting all the very latest fashions in ladies' dress goods, trimmings and fancy toilet notions, remember the establishment of Julian Morrow, at No. 73 Market street. The stock there is always fresh and new and is kept so by the daily arrivals, so that everything is "the newest out." It is not considered any trouble at this house to show the goods, and ladies have every facility in making a choice.

How foolish it is to waste money with inferior workmen when the best that can be had are always employed at Hespenheide's No. 50 Sixth street, where gentlemen will always find a fine assortment of clothes suitable for wear in all seasons, which will be manufactured into suits at their order, with promptness and in a manner that is warranted to give satisfaction. Gentlemen should remember No. 50 Sixth street. s

O. N. A.

The handsomest and cheapest P. K. Alpacas in the market at the Great Dry Goods Store of

McKEE, MURPHY & Co.

One Hundred and Fifty per cent Saved in buying Paper Collars and Cuffs at the great Department Store of Evans, Masonic Hall Building. Call and get a box; everybody wears them.

O. N. A.

Extraordinary Occasion.

The first grand opening of an immense stock of New Goods Monday next, at the great Dry Goods Store of

McKEE, MURPHY & Co.

Workingmen, Clerks and Merchants.

Those beautiful grounds heretofore owned and occupied by the late Captain T. J. Brereton, in Lawrenceville, adjoining Thirty-third street, comprising nearly forty acres, the same will be laid into 300 building lots of various sizes, ranging from 22x100 feet to quarter and half acre lots.

Of the vast amount of real estate in and out of the city, this is undoubtedly some of the most desirable now offered to the public. Situated in the Thirty-fourth ward, the very center of a growing city, easy of access. The cars of the Penn Street Passenger Railway every two minutes within two squares, Lawrenceville station, on the Penna. R. R., where all accommodation trains stop, is adjoining this property, the Central Passenger R. R., to Minersville, it is but five squares distant. Liberty street, another means of direct access, is now paved for, including office of Thirty-third street, the entrance to these grounds.

Brereton avenue, of 60 feet width, running through the whole of the property, will soon be connected with Liberty street at Morton street, near the Roundhouse of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A magnificent iron bridge will be built to cross all their tracks, and thus connect Brereton avenue with Central avenue and Penn street. Another and very important advantage which these lots possess over many others now offered for sale, is that the purchaser will not be required to *come from any business portion of the city, walk home and not depend on Railroad trains, as you are compelled to do when living so far out from the city, and where a delay of but a single minute after time compels you to remain in the city over night.*

There are very important considerations to a working man or business man, and should be well regarded by the same in the choice of premises, gas but a few squares distant, good schools and churches in the immediate neighborhood, and last, but not least, these lots are in a clear and pure atmosphere, most of them covered with beautiful shade and fruit trees, and the water supply is good. Lots of this size are now sold for, three and four miles away from the city.

That handsome Italian Gate House at the entrance of "Brereton," will also be sold with about ¼ acre of ground. Sale will take place on Wednesday, September 20th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Here now is an opportunity to obtain a home on long and easy terms, at a *low price*. Deed delivered immediately after sale. Title undisputable.

T. & S.

HEAVY FALSE PRETENSES.

A Man Named Smith Charged with Cheating—A Partner "Taken In" and Kicked Out.

Yesterday Mr. Daniel Pfeifer, a resident of Allegheny City, appeared before Alderman McMasters and, preliminary to making an information against one Daniel Smith for false pretenses, related the following story of the manner in which he had been dealt by on the part of the accused: Some time ago, Pfeifer alleges, Smith came to him and stated that he knew of a certain tavern stand in Allegheny. He represented to the deponent that if he (Pfeifer) would furnish the money he would go in with him as a partner. Mr. Pfeifer, Save Smith the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars with which to purchase the same. Smith, it appears, he also procured a license in his own name to sell liquors. Well, the tavern was started, and from that time on Mr. Pfeifer saw no more of the money which he had invested. A few days ago, Pfeifer alleges, he met Smith and told him that the enterprise would pay handsomely, concluded that he would "go it alone," probably not relishing the prospect of dividing the profits. At all events he turned his partner out, refusing to recognize him as having any interest in the business. Smith, it is alleged, then went to Mr. P. his eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, and is now conducting the establishment on his own account. Smith was arrested charging Smith with obtaining the sum above stated by false pretences was sworn to, and the information was entered before Alderman, the magistrate yesterday afternoon. He gave bail for his appearance at a hearing, at which Smith's side of the case will probably be developed.

THE TITLES AT HOMESTEAD.

A Malicious Lie Nailed.

Some unscrupulous parties who envy the success that has so far attended the sale at Homestead are endeavoring to deter others from purchasing by circulating a lying report that the company is unable to give perfect titles to the lots sold; that it had purchased the ten acre piece which it was selling on ten, &c., &c.

There only time to say, at this eleventh hour, that all such reports are no more nor less than absolute lies, circulated by interested parties, who have lots to sell some place else.

The Homestead Bank will give absolutely perfect and unencumbered titles to every lot sold on payment of one-tenth part of the purchase money, and will ask no man to pay even that much until it is shown that his title is perfect.

A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Watches, clocks, and jewelry repaired by competent workmen at the jewelry store of

GEORGE W. BIGGS,
No. 159 Smithfield street.

Gala Day.

Monday next, first grand opening of New Goods at the great dry goods store of

McKEE, MURPHY & Co.,
59 Market street.

You will be pleased with your bargain if you buy at the right place. Evans' great department store is the place to make your selections from as the assortment is useful, ornamental and fancy goods. Watches, jewelry and silver-plated ware, also a full line of the choicest brands of cutlery and optical goods at astonishing low prices.

The Homestead Bank is open on Saturday night.

Watches, clocks, and jewelry repaired by competent workmen at the jewelry store of

GEORGE W. BIGGS,
No. 159 Smithfield street.

At George Beavens'

Peek, Frean & Co.'s
Celebrated
London Biscuits,
viz.:
Forest, Brilliant, Corn Hill,
A. B. C., Eugenie, People's Mixed,
Pearl, Floral, Ginger Heads,
Fruit, Gems, Rings,
Rifle Nuts, Nic Nac, Star,
and Albert
Also, Fine Cream Bon-bons,
Chocolates,
Maraschino Maillards,
Almonds,
Gum Drops,
Lozenges,
Caramels.

First Grand Opening

New Goods at the great Dry Goods Store, Monday next.

McKEE, MURPHY & Co.

All Jewelry sold at Biggs' Jewelry Store, No. 159 Smithfield street, is warranted to be as represented.

Good reliable Ale and Porter, in pint and half pint bottles, can now be obtained at Hespenheide's No. 50 Sixth street. Also, the well known brewers on Stevenson street, Pittsburgh. Orders can be sent by mail or left at his store. 6t

One Dollar Saved is Two Dollars Earned. This version is exemplified by Evans at his department store. Many articles sold elsewhere for $2, and even $2 50, are sold by Evans for $1.

In the Golden Age of Girlhood

Preserve the beauty of the teeth with FOZODONT. Then, when the hair is silvered and the eyes dimmed with years, the mouth will still reveal two glittering rows of unsullied ivory. T&S.

Watches, clocks, and jewelry repaired by competent workmen at the jewelry store of

GEORGE W. BIGGS,
No. 159 Smithfield street.

The Homestead Bank is open on Saturday night,

A Good Institution.

Everybody can save money by making their purchases at the One Price